WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning, by
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2 50 a year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.

No subscription received for less than 12 months.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars nd upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 4---NO. 16. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1847. | WHOLE NO. 172.

Terms for Advertising.

PER SQUARE OF SIXTEEN LINES OR LESS:

One square one insertion,		$1 00
do. do. 2	insertions,	1 25
do. do. 3	do.	1 50
do. do. 3	months without change,	3 00
do. do. 6	do. do. do.	4 50
do. do. 12	do. do. do.	8 00
do. do. 6	do. renewed weekly,	13 00
do. do. 12	do. do. do.	20 00

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞*All advertisements required to be PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.*☜

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞E mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mrs. C. M. Price,
Fashionable Dress Maker,
4th Street, first door North of the Old Fellows's School,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[44-12m

Cronly, Walker & Hall,
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
E. K. DICKINSON, Esq., R. R. SAVAGE, Esq., C. W. DAVIS, Esq., MESSRS. HALL & ARMSTRONG, JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq., JOHN WALKER, Esq.
October 15th, 1847.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

L. MALLETT,
Agent for the sale of
Timber, Lumber, &c. &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 5, 1847—[8-y

Thos. Allibone & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DEROSSET, BROWN & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

New Firm.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Co-Partnership for the purpose of transacting a general DRY GOODS AND FAMILY GROCERY business, under the firm of PERRIN & HARTSFIELD
H. R. PERRIN.
A. A. HARTSFIELD.
Wilmington, N. C
October 15, 1847.

ODD FELLOWS SCHOOL.
THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 15th inst.; conducted as during the last year. The rates of Tuition being as follows—for
Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Elocution, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Algebra, Popular Astronomy, Drawing and Vocal Music, $4 00
For all of which studies, books are furnished by the School free of charge.
For the Languages, Geometry and Surveying, $7 00
TEACHERS.
Male Department, Mr. MAGINNEY,
Female do., Miss RICHARDSON,
Teacher of Languages, Mr. LINDSAY.
In connection with the Languages, Students will likewise continue their English studies.
Tickets may be obtained at the office of Col. McRae.
Oct. 8, 1847. 4-tf

CROCKERY,
Glass Ware, &c.
THE subscriber has just opened the largest stock of
CROCKERY, GLASS WARE &c.,
ever offered in Wilmington, and he invites the attention to it of his old customers and the public in general.
His store is now one door above the one formerly occupied by him, on the South side of Market street.
J. H. ROTHWELL.
Oct. 29, 1847 7-tf

$20 Reward.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Sampson county, in December last, his negro man
CAROLINER.
Said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complected. He is probably lurking about the lines of Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, in the neighborhood of Mr. Bryant Newkirk's, where he had a wife at the ime the subscriber bought him.
The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, in Sampson county; and an additional reward of Forty Dollars will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.
CHAS. H. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., April 23, '47.—[32tf

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Schrs. Wilmington, Carolina, and Athalia,
PILOT and Navy Bread;
Soda and Wine Biscuit;
Water and Sugar Crackers;
Fresh Pickled Salmon;
Cuba Sugar and Laguyra Coffee;
50 Reams Wrapping Paper;
20 Boxes Raisins, (fresh);
10 do. Herrings, do.;
10 Bbls. and Half Bbls. new Flour;
Which will be sold cheap.
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
Nov. 5th, 1847.

New and Cheap Store.
THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, and the surrounding country, that he has opened a fresh supply of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS;* consisting, in part, of fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Blankets, fine Merino Shirts and Drawers; fine brown and bleached Shirting and Sheeting; Sheeting 3 yds. wide; fine plain and figured Alpacas; Satin striped do.; Cashmeres; Mousselin de Laines; Caledonia Plaids; French and Domestic Ginghams; Bombazine; Worsted Plaids; black and colored Cambrics, red and white Flannels; Canton do.; English and American Prints; Cotton and Worsted Hosiery; plain, striped, and crossed Muslins; fine embroidered white Robes; Buena Vista striped do.; fine leghorn, straw, satin and silk Bonnets; Hats, Caps Shoes, Boots, &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash. Please call and examine. South side of Market street, 7 doors above Front.
JOHN C. DYE.
Wilmington, Nov. 26. 11-6t

1000 BUSHELS Rum Key Salt;
2 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar;
1 hhd. Cuba do
25 bags Rio Coffee;
20 " Laguira "
5 " Mocha "
5 kitts No. 1 Mackerel;
80 bbls Mullets; 4 kegs Butter;
— Barrels Lard; Soda Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Wine Crackers, &c. &c.
For sale by E. J. BERNARD.
Nov'r 19, 1847

NOTICE.
THE firm of *COSTIN & JAMES,* Masons, was dissolved on the 29th Nov., 1847, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by WILLIAM H. COSTIN.

THE subscriber, late of the firm of COSTIN & JAMES, respectfully informs the public that he continues to carry on the *Mason* business, and solicits a share of public patronage.
WILLIAM H. COSTIN.
Dec. 10, 1847.—[13-3t*

ON HAND,
AND for sale by the subscribers, the following varieties of goods, all of which will be given in exchange for *cash, good paper, or country produce,* viz.: *Dry Goods* of all descriptions, *Domestic Wollens, &c., Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Gentlemen's and Ladies Shoes. Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Nails, &c. HOLLOW-WARE,* Tin, Earthen, Glass and Stoneware. PLOUGHS, Corn Mills, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, &c.; together with a large assortment of GROCERIES; also Flour, Salt, Bacon, &c., with other articles too numerous to mention here.
KELLY & McCALEB.
Wilmington, Dec. 10th, 1847. 13-tf

PERFUMERY—French, American, and German. A fresh supply for sale by
Nov 12, LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

WHITE LEAD—12,000 lbs., just received and for sale by
Nov 12, LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

SALT.—2500 bushels prime white Allum Salt. For sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.

JUST RECEIVED, PER SCHR. A. F. THORN—10 boxes CHEESE, (small sizes;) 10 do. BUCKWHEAT. For sale by
[Nov 26] E. J. BERNARD.

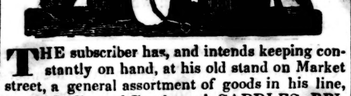
FRENCH COLOGNE—A small lot just received from Martinique, very superior; call soon as it sells fast.
Daily expected, 100 kegs White Lead.
Dec 17. WM. SHAW.

JUST RECEIVED, *by Late Arrivals from New York,*—A fresh supply of Childrens Cloth Caps, various patterns, something new and pretty.
Also, Gent's fashionable Bever and Moleskin Hats; 2 cases Medium Brim Beaver do. Please call and get a fine Hat and a genteel fit at
MYERS & BARNUM'S.
Dec 17.

BUTTER & CHEESE—The public are informed, that I have yet on hand a quantity of superior Goshen Butter, in Firkins and Tubs. Also, more of that very choice dairy cheese.
WM. A. GWYER.
Dec 17.

Donaldson Academy.
THE Trustees having re-purchased the property formerly known as the Donaldson Academy, have leased it to the subscriber for a term of years, for the purpose of establishing a HIGH MALE SCHOOL, in which the various English, Classical and Mathematical branches shall be thoroughly taught.
The institution is beautifully situated on Haymount, in the vicinity of the U. S. Arsenal.
The buildings and grounds are ample and well adapted to the purposes of a school.
The Principal proposes to receive into his family a limited number of boys, who shall, at all times, be under his immediate supervision and control; and who, in regard to their morals, manners, and mental improvement, shall enjoy all the advantages of a select boarding school.
Students of bad characters or idle habits, will not be received or retained in connection with the school.
The Principal being well known in this community as a Teacher, deems it unnecessary to produce testimonials of his qualifications for his profession. Suffice it to say that his whole time and energies shall be devoted to the moral and intellectual training of the youth who may be committed to his care.
There will be two sessions in the year, of 5 months each.
The vacations will occur in the months of June and December.
The exercises of the Institution will commence on Tuesday, the 4th day of January, 1848.
Expenses payable quarterly, in advance.
The rates of tuition will vary from $6 to $10 per quarter, according to the advancement of the student.
Boarding $12 per month, including washing, fuel and lights.
Testimonials from the Rev. Saml. Carnaham, D. D, President of Princeton College; Rev. Jas. Miller, D. D., Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D., Profs. Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J., and from Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington city.
REFERENCES:
Rev. J. C. Colt, Cheraw, S. C.; Col. W. T. Ellerbe, W. D. Johnson, Esq., Bennettsville, S. C.; Gen. W. J. Cowan, John I. McMillan, Esq., Bladen county, N. C.; Rev. Jas. O. Steedman, Wilmington, N. C.; and in Fayetteville, Hon. H. Potter, Benj. Robinson, M. D., Rev. C. McIver, Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Geo. McNeill, Esq, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, James Martine, Esq., Wm. B. Wright, Esq., J. G. Shepard, Esq.
DANIEL JOHNSON,
Dec. 4, 1847.—[13-4w PRINCIPAL.

50,000 Deaths by Consumption
Would perhaps be a small estimate for the ravages of this dreadful disease in a single year; then add the fearful catalogue of those cut off by Inflammation of the lungs, Hemorrhage, Asthma, Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis, and other diseases of the Lungs and Liver.
And the list would present an appalling proof of the fatality of these two classes of diseases. But it is important to know that nearly all of this dread waste of human life might have been prevented by a timely use of
DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.
This medicine has now been before the public some eight years, and is the original preparation from the Wild Cherry Tree. Its reputation as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption of the Lungs, based entirely upon its intrinsic merits, owes but little to inflated newspaper puffs. Those who give it a trial, being benefitted by it, recommend it to their neighbors, and thus gradually and surely has it gained an enviable reputation and worked its way into general use. One bottle never fails to cure a recent Cough or Cold, while with strict attentions to the directions that accompany each bottle, its use in Pulmonary diseases of long standing and of the most alarming character, has always given relief, and in very many instances has affected complete and permanent cures.
Beware of the worthless *"Balsams," "Bitters," "Syrups," &c.,* as they contain none of the virtues of the original preparation.
The (original and only) genuine article is prepared by Dr. SWAYNE, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.
Asthma, General Debility, Pains in the Side and Breast, Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, or any disease of the Throat, Breast or Lungs. *Dr. Swayne's Genuine Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry* excels by far all other remedies for the cure of the above diseases. It is always salutary in its effects, and never injurious. It has cured cases supposed to be past all hope. Remember! always ask for *Dr. Swayne's,* as all other preparations of *Wild Cherry* are positively *fictitious* and *counterfeit.* Principal Office, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.
The original and only genuine article is prepared by Dr. Swayne, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by Agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.
For sale in Fayetteville, N. C., by SHAW & GARDNER, Druggists and Apothecaries.
Sept 3, 1847—[6-6t1tbm

Saddlery, Harness, &c.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.
ALSO,—Charriottees, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.
Oct 22, 1847. [n1] G. C. H.

NEW DRUG STORE.
SHAW & GARDNER,
Druggists & Apothecaries,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

HAVING located in Fayetteville, would respectfully inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., which they will sell low for cash. They would respectfully request Physicians to call and examine their stock. All orders or prescriptions executed with accuracy and promptness.
July 9, 1847—[43-6m

COFFEE—50 bags Rio Coffee; 25 bags Lag. Coffee; 50 bags St. Domingo Coffee; 25 bags Cuba Coffee; 10 bags Javo Coffee. for sale by
Dec 17. CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

SUGARS—Woolsey and Woolsey's Loaf, Crushed and Powdered, Porto Rico, Muscavado and St. Croix, for sale by
Dec 17. CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

New Livery Stables.---FIRE PROOF.—Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.
I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

AGENCY,
For the sale of Negroes.
PERSONS having NEGROES to dispose of would do well to call on the subscriber, before selling, as he is well acquainted with all persons who buy; and there shall be no pains spared on my part to make the above property bring its value, either in this or another market. I am ever ready to serve those who will give me their business. JAMES T MORRIS
Wilmington, Dec 24, 1847 15-3t

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?
WHY will you neglect those premonitory symptoms which are giving you warning that *something must be done* to save you from the grave of the consumptive? Why encourage that hacking cough—the pain in the side—night sweats—raising of blood or difficulty of breathing? Why cherish and foster the *disease* that is preying upon your vitals, taking away your strength with each passing day, and hastening you to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns?"
Silence that dreadful cough—Let not its harrowing tones fall upon the ears of your friends, relieve it at once, and let the bloom of health once more adorn your now sallow and ghastly cheek—others have been in a situation equally as hopeless as yours, and been restored by the great and wonderful remedy
SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM.
Mr. F. H. HETZGER, corner of 1st Avenue and 11th street, and formerly a merchant in Albany, was reduced to the brink of the grave from consumption. The best Physicians could do him no good, his *Ulcerated Lungs and Liver* they could not cure, and gave him up; he lost his appetite, strength and flesh, and raised great quantities of blood and bloody matter; when the tupercles burst he raised nearly a pint at a time.
SHERMAN'S BALSAM SAVED HIS LIFE! he is now able to travel and attend to his business.
Witness the cases of Rev. Henry Jones, 108 Eight Avenue, who was cured of a cough of 50 years standing; Mrs. Attree, No. 22 Cornelia-street, who had been given up by Drs. Mott, Rose and McClellan. The grandchild of Christian Klenhs, 155 Ludlow-street, who was also given up to die. Mrs. Milne, formerly of Brooklyn, whom the first Physicians said could not be cured; and a host of others who have been afflicted with Asthma, Consumption, Liver Complaint, and all the various forms of disease in the vital organs.
Do any doubt the efficacy of this medicine? Let them go and converse whith those who have been cured by it. Pamphlets containing the names and residences of a small portion of them may be obtained, gratis. In purchasing, be sure you get the genuine, ask for "SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM," and see that the written signature of A. Sherman, M. D. is on the rapper of each bottle.
25 cents and $1 per bottle.
Dr. Sherman's Lozenges and plasters sold as above.
Dr. Sherman's Office is at 106 Nassau-street, New York.
The above medicine is for sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS, Druggists, Wilmington, N. C.
Dec. 24, 1847.—15-6w

NOTICE
THAT Hilton Bridge will be rented to the highest bidder, with note and security for one year, on the first day of January next, 1848.
Wm. S. ASHE.
Dec. 24—15-2t

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, at Dec. Term 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of New Hanover County, having qualified as administrator with the will annexed, of Thos. Devane, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to those having demands against the same, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. OWEN FENNELL, Adm'r, With the will annexed.
Dec. 24, 1847—15-6m

NOTICE.
ON the 13th day of January, 1848, at the late residence of Thos. Devane, dec'd., will be hired out, the negroes belonging to the minor heirs of Thos. Devane, dec'd. Also the lands belonging to said heirs will be rented for one year. Terms at sale. OWEN FENNELL, Guardian.
Dec. 24, 1846—15-3t

SALT—4000 bushels landing and for sale by
Dec. 24—15-tf] R. H. STANTON & Co.

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

FOR SALE—50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, PER SCHR. J. D. JONES—30 bags Laguira Coffee; 20 do. Rio do.; 3 casks prime Cheese. For sale low, by
[Dec 2] McKELLAR & McRAE.

FLOUR—30 bbls. Fayetteville Super, fine & X, Received per Wm B. Meares, for sale by CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.
Dec 17.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—30 bbls. N. O. Whiskey; 25 bbls Rose Gin; 20 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by
Dec 17. CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

SALT—2,000 Bushels Salt, for sale by
[Nov. 5.] HOWARD & PEDEN.

SALT—2500 bushels Salt, for sale by
Dec 24 HOWARD & PEDEN.

CIDER! CIDER—Daily expected per L. P. Smith, 10 bbls. Cider.
Dec 17, WM. A. GWYER.

FAYETTEVILLE FLOUR—25 bbls Fayetteville Flour assorted Brands, received per steamer Evergreen, and for sale by
Dec 24 HOWARD & PEDEN.

WHISKEY—50 bbls N O Whiskey, for sale by
Dec 24 HOWARD & PEDEN

Town Ordinances.

Resolved, That no pass or permit shall be sufficient to protect any slave after the hour of 9, P. M., unless it be stated in such pass the place or places to which the said slave is allowed to go, or the errand upon which he is sent, and the time until when they are permitted to be out; and any slave or slaves found with passes other than those described above, shall be dealt with as if they had no pass.

Resolved, That if any slave found without a pass, or with an insufficient pass, shall state to the Guard that he is sent to any place, or upon any errand, upon a sudden emergency—as for a physician or otherwise—it shall be the duty of the Guard to accompany the slave to the place or person designated, and if the statement of the slave be found untrue, he shall be punished not exceeding fifteen lashes.

Resolved, That all slaves offering insolence to the Town Guard in the performance of their duty, whether they have a pass or not, shall be punished by the Police Officer, at his discretion, not exceeding fifteen lashes.

By order of the Board,
J. D. POISSON, Town Clerk.
December 22, 1847—[15-2t
Commercial, Chronicle and Gazette, copy twice.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT.
December Term, 1847.

ORDERED, that hereafter the State Docket be taken up on Monday morning, and when this Docket is disposed of, the Appeal Docket be taken up, and as soon as the Appeal Docket is finished, the Exparte cases, and such as are not litigated on the Trial Docket, be first disposed of, and the Trial Docket then be peremptorily taken up.
Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
December 24, 1847—[15-6t
Chronicle and Commercial copy once a week for 6 weeks.

"Transferred by wondrous magic art,
Behold how perfect every part."
N. S. BENNETT,
FROM Boston, would most respectfully inform the inhabitants of Wilmington and vicinity, that he has fitted up rooms in the rear of Dr. Ware's Office, Front street, for the purpose of taking DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES, and would invite all who wish really bold and perfect miniatures of themselves or friends, to give him a call. By a new and expeditious process, peculiar to himself, he is enabled to take the likeness of infants of almost any age; and parents may now procure pictures of their little ones which will be protractions of life itself.
Hours for operating, from 10 a. m., till 4 p. m.
December 24, 1847—[15-1m

YOUTH AND AGE.
The following beautiful lines originally appeared in the Etonian, a periodical started about twenty years ago, by the boys of Eton College. For truth, tenderness, and melody, they are incomparable:

I often think each tottering form
That limps along in life's decline,
Once bore a heart as young, as warm
As full of idle thoughts as mine!
And each has had its dream of joy,
Its own unequall'd pure romance;
Commencing when the blushing boy
First thrills at lovely woman's glance.

And each could tell his tale of youth,
Would think its scenes of love evince
More passion, more unearthly truth,
Than any tale before or since.
Yes! they could tell of tender lays
At midnight penned in classic shades,
Of days more bright than modern days—
And maids more fair than modern maids.

Of whispers in a willing ear,
Of kisses on a blushing cheek;
Each kiss, each whisper, far too dear,
Our modern lips to give or speak,
Of passions too untimely crossed;
Or passions slighted or betrayed
Of kindred spirits early lost,
And buds that blossom but to fade.

Of beaming eyes and tresses gay,
Elastic form and noble brow,
And forms that have all passed away,
And left them what we see them now!
And is it thus—is human love
So very light and frail a thing?
And must youth's brightest visions move
Forever on Time's restless wing?

Must all the eyes that still are bright,
And all the lips that talk of bliss
And all the forms so fair to sight,
Hereafter only come to this?
Then what are earth's best visions worth,
If we at length must lose them thus?
If all we value most on earth
Ere long must fade away from us?

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF MEN.
The average height of Europeans at birth, is generally 19 inches; female children being of less size in the proportion of 483 to 498. In each of the 12 years after birth, one-twelfth is added to the stature each year. Between the ages of 12 and 20, the growth of the body proceeds much more slowly; and between the ages of 20 and 25, when the body usually attains its maximum, it is still further diminished. This point being reached, it is found that the increase in height is about 3¼ times greater than at the period of birth. In old age, the height of the body decreases on the average about three inches. In general, the height varies less in women of different countries than men.

There is a difference in the weight of the sexes, both at birth and during infancy. The average weight of a male child at birth is about 7 lbs., and of a female child at birth is about 6½ lbs. The weight of a new-born infant decreases for the first three or four days after birth, and it does not sensibly commence to gain weight until it is a week old. At the end of the first year the child is nearly three times as heavy as when it was born. At the age of seven years it is twice as heavy as at the end of the first year, and at fourteen years old its weight is quadrupled. The average weight of each sex is nearly the same at the age of 12, but after that period, taking individuals of the same age, the females will be found to weigh less than the males. When the weight of the body has reached its average maximum, it is about 19 times heavier than at the time of birth. The average weight of men is about 130 lbs., and of women 112 lbs.; of adults, without distinction of sex, about 120 lbs. In the case of individuals of both sexes who are under the height of 4 feet 4 inches, females are somewhat heavier than men; but if above this height, men weigh more than women. Men attain their maximum weight about the age of 40, and women at or near the age of 50. At the age of 60, both the one and the other usually commence losing their weight, and the average weight of old persons of either sex is nearly the same as at 15 years of age.

THE RAIL ROAD SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.
Railroads have already become of such great utility and the centre of so much capital, that their condition, profits and progress in the United States, have become a matter of general interest. There is another point of immense and, at present, incalculable importance. They are the *chief means* (in connection with steamboats) by which the whole commerce of the earth—its movement and its population—are to be connected together, and the ends of the world literally united. In this point of view no man can over-estimate their value. A vast amount of the ignorance—ill-will—the jealousies—and the hostilities of mankind, in ages past, have been the result of a *want of social intercourse.*—STEAM steps in, under the influence of SCIENCE, to break up this great source of evil, by bringing men and brethren together. The differences which divide mankind—so long and so greatly exaggerated by distance and imagination—become less, as men learn that they are made of the same flesh and blood, and are subject to like infirmities, and are capable of the same great achievements. The powerful influence of an intelligent Christianity is made to have its just effect, in illuminating the darkness of ignorance, and stimulating the stupidity of indifference.

In this aspect, steam applied to locomotion is a great moral instrument. If it lends some aid to evil, it lends more to good. In fine, its great social result is to bring the dissevered parts of humanity together, and so far as intercourse can go, to make a brotherhood of the human race.—So its effects on commerce are equally great. It diminishes the time and expense of carriage, and therefore renders the produce of distant climes more easy of access to the masses of people. Consumption is increased, and the merchant and producer both find their interest in the result.

Science, also, finds new problems to solve in the various experiments and wants occasioned by the demands of steam machinery.

Such is the general effect of the introduction of steamboats and railroad locomotives—both in principle the same thing—one being used on water and the other on land.

The construction and increase of railroads in the United States, during the last fifteen years, exceeds, by far, anything heretofore known in the world, as to public works or monuments. "Doggett's Railroad Guide" for September, 1847, has a table of railroads now in operation, and, by comparing those tables, we arrive at the following summary of the amount of railroad construction in each year, and the amount of capital invested:

Year.	Miles completed.	Capital.
1830	155	$2,510,000
1831	17	1,472,966
1832	29	500,000
1833	151	4,094,000
1834	86½	2,838,638
1835	287	11,750,000
1836	316½	7,589,114
1837	237	6,682.578
1838	571½	14,508,693
1839	340¼	12,736,000
1840	279½	4,350,000
1841	183¼	5,100,000
1842	277¾	6,613.654
1843	509¾	11,090,000
1845	410	19,094.294
1846	484	9,186.000
1847	205	2,410,000
18	5740	$122,525,937

The amounts are set down to the year in which the Railroad was opened for use. This does not show in what years *the work was done.* Thus in the year 1844 there is no new road set down; but in that year a great deal of railroad work was done. The year 1847 is not yet complete.

The grand result shows that in seventeen years *five thousand miles* of Railroad have been constructed in the United States, at an expense of *one hundred and twenty millions of dollards!* This is unprecedented in the history of civil Constructions. It demonstrates beyond any other fact, the gigantic growth, the unceasing industry, and Cumulative Power of Capital, in this new and vigorous nation.

The present Annual Investment, in Railroad Constructions, is about fifteen millions of dollars! The actual *saving,* in the expenses of transportation probably greatly exceeds this. In this way, Railroads on good routes, (and in our new country nearly all are good,) thus act as Savings Banks. They cannot explode, and they thus both save and accumulate property, with little danger of waste or diminution.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

A Monkey's Fun.—A monkey tied to a stake was robbed by the Johnny Crows (in the West Indies) of his food, and he conceived the following plan of punishing the thieves. He feigned death, and lay perfectly motionless on the ground near to his stake. The birds approached by degrees, and got near enough to steal his food, which he allowed them to do. This he repeated several times, till they became so bold as to come within the reach of his claws. He calculated his distance, and laid hold of one of them. Death was not his plan of punishment. He was more refined in his cruelty. He plucked every feather out of the bird, and then let him go and show himself to his companions. He made a man of him, according to the ancient definition of a "biped without feathers."
Illustrations of Instinct.

It is not polite to crowd yourself into society where you are not wanted. It proves that pride has got the upper of reason.

PIUS IX—THE REFORMER.
Pius IX—Cardinal Mastai Ferreti was elected Pope, June 16th, 1846, and assumed the title of Pius IX. He at once entered upon a course the reverse of what his predecessor had pursued. He went through the streets on foot, which the five preceding Popes had never done. He preached, which no Pope had done before for three hundred years. He sought the society of men of talents and information, and spent much time with them and with the officers of the government, discussing the projects of reform. He gave audience without the ordinary ceremonies, and appointed days on which the meanest subject could have free access to his person.

Nor were these mere tricks to gain popularity, but the fruit of an honest desire to be acquainted with the wants of his people, that he might relieve them. A common soldier brought to him a loaf of miserable bread, and said it was a fair sample of their rations. Pius took the loaf and laid it on the plate of the minister of war, whom he had invited to dinner; and as the astonished functionary turned pale, charged him with the fault. After that he went through the barracks, found 4000 loaves of a similar character, which he distributed to the poor: he degraded the minister, imprisoned the bakers, and gave each soldier money to buy bread for himself.

On the 16th of July, just one month after his elevation, appeared the great first public act of his administration, in a decree of amnesty for political offences, which restored to liberty, their country, their homes and the rights of citizenship, the victims of previous tyranny, to the estimated number of 6000.—Many of them were in great poverty, and a subscription was started in Rome for their relief. Marini, governor of the city, represented to the Pope that a dangerous political motive had prompted the movement. The Pope called for the subscription paper, put down his own name for 100 and Marini's for 10 scudi, and ordered it to be handed around amongst the nobility. Renzi, the leader of an insurrection at Rimini the previous year, called on him to return thanks for the restoration of his liberty, and was received as a son rather than a rebel, and during a long and affectionate conversation, Pius took from his desk a copy of Renzi's revolutionary proclamation, and said that although parts of it were wrong, it contained many useful suggestions of which he should avail himself.

He sent out circulars to the Governor of the provinces, requiring them to investigate and report upon the temporal and religious condition of the people, and the methods of improving them, especially with regard to the diffusion of education, and the establishment of a military school for the poor boys at Rome.—With the same object, he re-instituted a board of education, which had been first established by Leo X, but never called together since his time. He appointed a number of committees, partly of ecclesiastics and partly of learned laymen, each charged with the investigation of some subject which concerned the public welfare and the drawing up of plans for meliorating the condition of the people.

Among the subjects were the following—Reform of the municipal organization—Reform of the criminal and civil code, the commision on which have already reported in favor of trial by jury—suppression of vagrancy—improvement of forests and rivers—construction of railroads—the condition of the Jews in Rome—the tariff on imports—the duties on salt and other articles of home production—the sanatory condition of towns, and the erection of gas works. He proposed also to his council the abolition of capitol punishments, and secularizing of

MEXICAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamer Maria Burt.

From the New Orleans Picayune of the 18th instant, we condense the following summary of Mexican news by this arrival:

The U. S. steamer Maria Burt arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 5th inst. The news communicated by Capt. Tucker, of the Virginia, and by our own correspondent in regard to this vessel, would appear to be authentic.

By the Maria Burt we have received letters and papers from the city of Mexico to the 27th of November. The most interesting matter referred to in them is, by far, the arrest of Worth, Pillow and Duncan. We have, therefore, thrown together as speedily as we could at the late hour our letters came to hand, all the published documents relating to those arrests. They will be found in another column. There is much newspaper discussion upon them, for which we have no room to-day.

It appears that Gen. Twiggs was to have come down with the train from Mexico, leaving on the 2d or 3d., inst., but in consequence of the arrest of Gen. Worth, he was detained.

The occupation of Mazatlan and Guaymas by our naval forces is mentioned elsewhere. From Lower California the dates are to the 3d of October. The Mexicans claim an advantage over a party of Americans which landed at Mulege, fought all day, and finally embarked again. The Mexicans claim a victory.—We do not well understand the affair, but have no idea of their winning victories from our sailors.

Our correspondent alludes to a protest by the English Government against forced loans from English residents in Mexico. The North American of the 26th ult., has the following article on the subject:

"By the arrival from Queretaro yesterday, a communication was received from the English Secretary of Legation, Mr Thornton, covering a protest from Lord Palmerston, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, against the forcible levying of taxes upon English residents in Mexico to support the war with the United States. These levies were made some six months since and the English residents petitioned against it. The English Minister of Foreign Affairs responds in language that will not be mistaken by the Mexican Government."

The officers of his division have given Gen. Twiggs a splendid dinner. More of it anon.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

MEXICO, Nov. 20.

A correspondent of El Monitor, writing from Queretaro, says that the greater part of the Governors of the different States were present at the seat of government, and that with one exception (the Governor of San Luis) they were unanimous in favor of peace. The sessions were soon to commence, and President Anava proposes that no line of policy on the subject should be followed, except such as the States suggest, in order to get at once at the national will.

Gen. Bustamente has been nominated by the supreme Government general-in-chief of the army in reserve, and commandant General of the State. His predecessor Gutierrez, is second in command, and Cortizar next.

El Monitor of to-day, commenting upon the announcement of Santa Anna, that he had placed himself at the head of an armed force for the purpose of preventing any negotiations for peace while the Americans occupied Mexican territory, discredits the statement, and says that he (Santa Anna) opened the door for negotiation himself, and that if he opposes Congress in the consummation of peace, he will be pulling down with one hand what he constructed with the other. The paragraph appeared in El Progresso, published in Guanajuato, and I should think that by this time the editor of El Monitor had become sufficiently acquainted with Santa Anna's thirst for power not to be surprised at any measures that he might take to secure it.

Speculation has been rife here for two or three days back, as to the purport of the despatches brought to headquarters by Colonel Smith. The following significant order from Gen. Smith addressed to the alcalde throws some light upon them:

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GOVERNOR, }
National Palace, Mexico, Nov. 19, 1847. }

Sir—I am directed by the civil and military governor of this capital, to make you, for the information and guidance of the Mexican civil authorities, the following communication:

When the American army entered the city of Mexico, the principles upon which the occupation would be conducted temporarily were announced by the general-in-chief in his order, No. 287.

Circumstances have determined the Government of the United States to throw on Mexico the burden of the further continuance of the war. In consequence of which it is now necessary to advise the authorities of the city as follows:

1st. That all the revenue collected, or to be collected from whatever source, or for whatever purpose, must be considered as collected for the United States, and only to be expended under their authority and with their consent; all payments not made in conformity with the rule will accordingly be disproved, and the amount thereof required to be refunded by those who have made them.

2d. All the troops of the United States are to be quartered without expense to them, and if it be necessary to occupy private property, in order to insure this, it will be done.

Nevertheless, not to cause more inconvenience than is necessary to obtain the end, viz: the comfort and health of the troops, public buildings pointed out by the city authorities will be preferred, where they are suitable, but no rent will be paid in any case.

It is therefore desired that such buildings as can, with the least inconvenience be occupied with troops, be designated by the first alcalde to Capt. Irwin, the chief quartermaster, that they may be examined.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
your ob't serv't,
R. P. HAMMOND, Sec'y.

To SENOR M. R. VERAMENDI, Alcalde.

MEXICO, Nov. 25, 1847

The mail from the interior last evening brought papers from Guadalajara, Morelia and Guanajuato of late dates, but they contain nothing of interest. Most of the papers are down upon Santa Anna in severe terms for his conduct in declaring himself determined to oppose negotiations for peace. El Progresso, of Guanajuato, is absolutely savage in its denunciations, and declares that he should be made to answer with his head for his treason. A few short years ago, these editors were fawning upon the "hero of San Jacinto" with sickening sycophancy. How true it is that success is the test of merit.

A communication was received from Queretaro yesterday from the English Secretary of Legation, Mr. Thornton, conveying a protest from Lord Palmerston against the forcible levying of taxes upon English residents in Mexico to support the war with the U. S. These levies were made some six months since, and the English residents petitioned against it. The protest is said to be couched in very severe terms.

MEXICO, Nov. 26, 1847.

Advices were received to-day from Queretaro to the 23d inst. The Puros were making a great deal of trouble, and charging the government with making a secret armistice with Gen. Scott. The Minister of Relations stated that he had received a note from Mr. Trist, which was answered in the same manner that the Minister of Santa Anna answered the note of the American Commissioner before the late armistice. The Puros were looking to Santa Anna for aid in another revolution. They were also expecting the arrival of American troops at Queretaro, notwithstanding the pretended armistice between Rosa and Gen Scott. The Governors were in session and in conference with the Ministers. Some excitement was occasioned by one of the Governors, whose name is not given, making public the private deliberations and secrets of the Council. He is said to be a partisan of Santa Anna, whose finger is plainly to be seen in this. The sacrament of the Holy Ghost has been administered to Gen Herrera, from which I would infer that there is no hope of his recovery.

THE DIFFICULTY IN THE ARMY.

The difficulty among prominent officers of our army appears to have been quite as serious as was represented. We publish here the orders of Gen. Scott reflecting upon the officers who were said to be under arrest. They betray no little temper—perhaps we should say, ascerbity of temper:

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 3.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GENL'S OFFICE, }
Washington, Jan. 28, 1847. }

The following regulation has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
Washington, Jan. 28, 1847 }

The President of the United States directs that paragraph 650 of the General Regulations for the Army, established on the 1st March, 1825, and not included among those published Jan. 25, 1841, be now published, and that its observance as a part of the General Regulations be strictly enjoined upon the army.

By order of the President.

(Signed) W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

The following is the paragraph of the General Regulations for the Army, established on the 1st of March, 1825, referred to above:

"650. Private letters or reports, relative to military marches and operations, are frequently mischievous in design, and always disgraceful to the army. They are, therefore, strictly forbidden; and any officer found guilty of making such report for publication, without special permission, or of placing the writing beyond his control, so that it finds its way to the press, within one month after the termination of the campaign to which it relates, shall be dismissed from the service."

By command of Major General Scott.

(Signed) WILLIAM G. FREEMAN,
Asst. Adj. Genl.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 349.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
Mexico, Nov. 12, 1847. }

The attention of certain officers of this army is re-called to the foregoing regulations, which the General-in-Chief is resolved to enforce so far as it may be in his power.

As yet but two echoes from home of the brilliant operations of our arms in this basin have reached us; the first in a New Orleans, and the second through a Tampico newspaper.

It requires not a little charity to believe that the principal heroes of the scandalous letters alluded to did not write them, or specially procure them to be written, and the intelligent can be at no loss in conjecturing the authors—chiefs, partisans, and pet familiars. To the honor of the service, the disease—pruriency of fame *not* earned—cannot have seized upon half a dozen officers, (present,) all of whom, it is believed, belong to the same two coteries.

False credit may, no doubt, be obtained at home, by such despicable self-puffings and malignant exclusion of others; but at the expense of the just esteem and consideration of all honorable officers who love their country, their profession, and the truth of history. The indignation of the great number of the latter class cannot fail in the end to bring down the conceited and envious to their proper level.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott:

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

The letters alluded to by Gen. Scott as "the echoes from home," are evidently the "Leonidas" letter, and the other a letter which appeared first in the Pittsburg Post, was thence transferred to the Union, whence we copied it on the 8th October, with some introductory remarks, and the whole then appeared in a Tampico paper, in which Gen. Scott first saw the letter. Upon the publication of General Scott's orders, given above, Lieut. Col. Duncan came out promptly in the North American with the following frank avowal of his connection with the "Tampico letter," so called. Accordingly to the North American the "Tampico letter" was "compiled from two letters written by officers of the army in Mexico to a brother officer in Pittsburg, for his eye alone." But read what Col. Duncan has to say of it:

MEXICO, Nov. 13, 1847.

To the Editor of the North American:

Sir: I herewith present a copy of the "Tampico letter," characterized as "scandalous," "despicable," "malignant," &c., in general orders No. 349, published in the American Star this morning.

To the end that the true character of this letter may be known, I desire that you publish it in your paper; and that none of my brother officers may innocently suffer for a publication so obnoxious, I herewith publicly acknowledge myself to be its author. The substance of it I communicated from Tacubaya soon after the battles, in a private letter to a friend in Pittsburg.

The statements in the letter are known by very many officers of this army to be true, and I can but think that the publication of truth is less likely to do violence to individuals or the service than the suppression or perversion of it.

Justice to Gen. Worth, (who is evidently one of the "heroes" pointed at in order No. 349,) requires me to state that he knew nothing whatever of my purpose to write the letter in question, nor that it had been written, till well on its way to its destination; he never saw, nor did he know, directly or indirectly, even the purport of one line, word or sylable of it till he saw it in print, and he is equally ignorant of my design to make this declaration, which I do, as I wrote the letter, unprompted and on my own responsibility. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES DUNCAN,
Brevet. Lieut. Col. U. S. A.

After the publication of this letter, Colonel Duncan was placed under arrest, and subsequently Gen. Pillow was arrested, and next Gen. Worth. The North American is of opinion that Gen. Pillow was not arrested on account of the "Leonidas" letter, but on the following grounds:

There has been another arrest, that of Gen. Pillow, one of the chiefs aforenamed, but not, as appears, on account of the letters of which he is the hero. We hear, generally, that the cause was this: Gen. Pillow, having taken exceptions to the finding of a court of inquiry, which finding has been approved by General Scott, addressed a paper relating to the matter to the Secretary of War, through the commander-in-chief, preserving a copy, which he avowed in the letter accompanying, *he had sent* (or would send) *directly to the Secretary at Washington.* This transaction is judged to be a contempt, and for the so judged contempt Gen Pillow is arrested. Not understanding the technicalities of the case we are not advised whether part or the whole transaction is regarded as the contempt—but that is immaterial.

Gen. Worth's arrest is thus noticed in the North American:

The last arrest occurred yesterday—that of Brevet Maj. Gen. Worth, and the charge is, we believe, contempt towards the commander-in-chief. Without a full knowledge of all the facts we do not purpose to lengthen this article by any remarks upon this proceeding.

On the subject of this unfortunate difficulty between the high officers of our army, we clip the following extract from the Vera Cruz correspondent of the N. O. Delta, who writes under date of 4th December, 1847:—

A lamentable feeling pervades the army at Mexico, owing to jealousies and heart-burnings, envy and malice, and political prejudices. Gen. Scott has arrested Pillow and Worth. The circumstances which led to this step are believed to be these:—Two letters, emanating from the American camp, published in the United States, have been read by Gen'l Scott. In an order published to the army, he prematurely decides who wrote them, and most bunglingly impeached the honor, patriotism, and services of the two Generals, who are eulogized in those letters. One of the Generals (Pillow) denies, in a card published in Mexico, the authorship of the letter attributed to his pen by Gen. Scott. The other General (Worth) prefers charges against Scott, and Scott arrests him for contempt. Gen. Pillow was arrested because he appealed from an opinion of Scott, requesting the latter to transmit the appeal to the Secretary of War. Scott refused *in a hasty manner;* whereupon the former remarked, "I will do it, sir." "Then I arrest you, sir," was Scott's reply. So matters stand at last dates.

The army is excited, and if we may judge from what we hear at this distance, more than a moiety of it sympathizes with the Generals sought to be disgraced. It is said that on a visit to the theatre by Gen. Pillow, an audience of over 3000 being present, he received three hearty cheers; immediately after which the army gave three more for Gen. Worth.—This looks as though these Generals were not disgraced in the eyes of the army—that same glorious army that has earned for itself the name of "invincible." D.

STILL LATER FROM MEXICO.

Dates from the City of Mexico up to the 14th Instant.

From the N. O. Picayune, Dec. 22.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

NEWS EIGHT DAYS FROM THE CAPITAL.

ARRIVAL of the Br. STEAMER TEVIOT.

The British West India mail steamer Teviot, Lieut. P. Hast, R. N., commander, arrived at Ship Island harbor at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th inst., in four days from Vera Cruz. By this arrival we have dates from the City of Mexico of the 14th of this month. The details of the news will be found not without interest.

Gen. Patterson had reached the City of Mexico, having left a garrison at Rio Frio, where a permanent depot is to be made.

A train left the City of Mexico on the 9th instant for Vera Cruz, under command of Gen. Twiggs! Gen. Pierce is coming down with it.

Gen. Scott is said to have issued an order making a new assignment of brigades to Gens. Smith and Cadwallader, and Col. Riley.

The Mexican Congress had a quorum on Monday, the 6th of December, which is the latest date we have yet come across from Queretaro. The Star says many deputies were still absent, and six or eight others were expected to leave during the week, notwithstanding the critical state of affairs in which the republic is placed. The correspondent of the Monitor thinks the new Congress will do no better than the present. Nothing of the least interest was done on Monday. The Government was occupied with the regulation of the army. A decree was about to be issued on the subject, contemplating the number of the standing army at twenty thousand men.

It will be seen by our correspondent's letter that there was some design entertained of sending a Mexican commissioner to Washington to solicit the appointment of commissioners to meet at Havana and arrange the terms of a treaty of peace. We are not yet prepared to say how authentic is this report.

The steamer Portland, Capt. Spinney, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 15th inst., after a terrible passage, during which a hundred horses were thrown overboard.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

MEXICO, Dec. 10, 1847.

Yesterday the train under the command of Gen. Twiggs, left for Vera Cruz. This is the second train that has left here for the U. States since the occupation of the city by the American army; but this, unlike the first, goes down with almost the certainty of reaching the coast in safety; before all was doubt.—The road was known to be beset by guerrillas, and many thought that at some favorable point the convoy would be attacked by the whole Mexican Army, supposed to be fifteen thousand strong; now it is known that there are bodies of our troops every few miles on the road, and that Gen. Butler with seven thousand men, will meet the train somewhere in the neighborhood of Puebla.

I was assured yesterday by an intelligent Mexican, and one who from his position is doubtless correctly informed, that the Mexican Government had determined to send propositions to Washington for Commissioners to meet at Havana and arrange the terms of a treaty of peace, and that these propositions had actually gone down by a special courier, who accompanied the train which left yesterday.

Another paragraph in the Monitor of yesterday states that Gen. Paredes had had an interview with Father Jarauta, the notorious guerrilla chief at Talancingo, and that they resolved upon calling in the aid and intervention of European Powers in the affairs of Mexico. From this it will appear that Paredes has not abandoned his favorite project of placing a foreign prince on the throne of Mexico; in fact, it is the prevailing opinion here that it was for this purpose he returned, notwithstanding his many protestations of patriotism and devotion to the cause of his country. He is viewed with distrust by all parties and cannot command, among the native Mexicans, even a decent corporal's guard. He is backed, however, by many foreigners, among whom is one Juan de La Granja, formerly Spanish Consul at New York. C. C.

MEXICO, Dec'r 13.

About 6 o'clock on Saturday night, Mr. Doyle, the English Charge d'Affairs, arrived from Mexico in the dilligence, escorted by Capt. Fairchild, of the Louisiana Rangers, and about thirty-six men. They brought neither letters or papers, however, but last night the English courier arrived, with a full budget.—Capt. F. informs me that there cannot be less than twelve thousand men on the road up here, and that Gen. Butler would be in Puebla yesterday (Sunday) with seven thousand men.—The Ohio Regiment are encamped at Rio Frio, under Col. Irwin, together with one company of Illinois dragoons, under Capt. Little, numbering in all about six hundred men. There are seven companies of the Ohio Regiment there, the other four being at Puebla. This encampment is doubtless intended to be permanent, as the men were building themselves houses. The weather is said to be excessively cold there.

I inclose you an order from Gen. Scott, issued to-day, of the most severe character, about the guerrilla parties, who are said to be gathering in considerable numbers through the country. The concluding paragraph appears to favor the idea that the post of Rio Frio will be permanent. There is absolutely no news from Queretaro. Congress does not meet, and there is a rumor in town that Santa Anna has been proclaimed Dictator there, but I cannot trace it to any reliable source. Every thing here appears to favor the belief that a movement will be shortly made for the interior.—What division of the army will take the lead, or who is to command it, I cannot say, but Madame Rumor points to the gallant Smith, the hero of Contreras, as the commander.—Without doubt he would be an excellent man, but I do not see how he can be spared from his post here. His moderation, firmness, and strict attention to business, have endeared him to all the citizens, native and foreign, and they would feel his loss most keenly. *Nous verrons.*

DEC. 14.—Nothing new this morning. The courier goes off at 8 o'clock, and I send the morning papers by him. Gen. Scott has issued another order, dividing the army into brigades, under the command of Gens. Smith, Cadwalader and Col. Riley. C. C.

The following is Gen. Scott's order touching the guerrillas:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
Mexico, DEC. 12, 1847. }

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 372.

1. The highways of Mexico, used or about to be used by the American troops, being still infested in many parts by those atrocious bands called *guerrilleros* and *rancheros*, who, under instructions from the late Mexican authorities, continue to violate every rule of warfare observed by civilized nations, it has become necessary, in order to insure vigor and uniformity in the pursuit of the evil, to announce to *all* the views and instructions of general headquarters on the subject.

2. Every American post established in Mexico, will daily push detachments or patrols as far as practicable, to disinfest the neighborhood, its roads and places of concealment.

3. No *quarters* will be given to known murderers or robbers, whether called guerrilleros or rancheros, and whether serving under Mexican commissions or not. They are equally pests to unguarded Mexicans, foreigners, and small parties of Americans, and ought to be exterminated.

4. Offenders of the above character, accidentally falling into the hands of American troops, will be momentarily held as prisoners, that is, not put to death without due solemnity. Accordingly they will be reported to commanding officers, who will, without delay, order a *Council of War* for the summary trial of the offenders under the known laws of war applicable to such cases.

5. A council of war may consist of any number of officers, not less than three, nor more than thirteen, and may for any flagrant violation of the laws of war, condemn to death, or to lashes, not exceeding fifty, on satisfactory proof that such prisoner at the time of capture, actually belonged to any party or gang of known robbers or murderers, or had actually committed murder or robbery upon an American officer or soldier, or follower of the American army.

6. Punishments awarded by councils of war will be reviewed, approved or disproved by the commanders who respectively order the councils; and in case of approval, be immediately put into execution by their orders; but councils of war, except in extreme cases, will be ordered only by commanders of detached divisions or brigades, or by commanders of military departments.

7. All punishments, under this order, will be duly reported to general headquarters.

8. The new post, Rio Frio, will be considered under the direct command of the general-in-chief, and in correspondence with him until future orders

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, December 31, 1847.

AGENCY.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining counties. Mr. R. will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

JOSEPH MASON, Post's Buildings, corner of Hanover and Beaver streets, N. Y., is our agent, for receiving Advertisements in that city, for publication in the Journal. He will also receive subscribers for the same.

☞Mr. JAMES BURCH is our authorized agent to make collections due the "Journal" office in this town and county.

☞WASHINGTON COLLINS, Esq, is authorized to collect and give receipts for our paper in his neighborhood.

MASONIC.—On Monday last, the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, the Masonic fraternity of our town had their usual celebration. The procession was formed in front of their Hall, in Market Street, at 11 o'clock, A. M., from which place it proceeded to the residence of the Orator of the day, Mr. Haughton. It then proceeded to the Hall, where a most eloquent and appropriate address was delivered by the gentleman just named.

☞Generals SHIELDS and QUITMAN passed through this place on Saturday morning last, on their way to Washington City.

THE MAILS AGAIN.—There is no one who regrets more than ourself the unfortunate derangement in the transportation of the Northern Mail, but still we know that this derangement, however vexatious to all classes of the community, is not the fault of Mr. Johnson, the Postmaster General. The editor of the Fayetteville Observer thinks that the manner in which the department is managed, is disgraceful; but we think if he will read the communication made by Mr. Johnson to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, he himself will be willing to admit that the Postmaster General is not to blame. We think the Observer ought, in justice to all concerned, to make itself acquainted with the facts before it undertakes to make such unmeasured strictures as it has indulged in. Besides, the weather has been such during the past ten days, as almost to prohibit the regular transportation of the mails upon any route now in existence between Washington and Petersburg.

Mr. Johnson, it seems to us, has done all in his power to insure the accommodation of the public, and if he has failed, it is not his fault. The community, however, cannot, we think, fail to view with reprehension, the course pursued by the Fredericksburg and Richmond Rail Road Company. Upon the head of that Company, we think the whole of the blame must rest. The Postmaster General not only offered to pay the Company the highest rate he was authorized by law to give any Company, but he was willing that the mail should be transported over the road without any contract, 'till the meeting of Congress, so that the Company might have an opportunity of applying to that body for authority to the Postmaster General to allow it more compensation. But no; the President of that Company peremptorily refused to carry the mail one day longer, unless Mr. Johnson would pay him more than the act of Congress would authorize. The Postmaster General had no alternative. He could not violate law, and therefore he *was* compelled from *sheer* necessity, to place the mails upon another less favorable route. Who is to blame, we ask the Observer?

HON. BEDFORD BROWN.—We find in the Standard of the 22d, a correspondence between this gentleman and a Committee of the citizens of Caswell County, who, in behalf of their fellow-citizens, tendered Mr. Brown a public dinner. The latter, in his reply, states that his stay in the County will be so short that it will not be in his power to accept the invitation.

"THE SURPLUS REVENUE."—We notice that Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, on the 20th instant, introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives calling upon the States to refund the surplus revenue deposited with them some years since, before Congress be called upon to authorize any more loans. This is a singular move, but we opine that there will be but few members of Congress who will vote for it. It's true the resolution has been referred to the Finance Committee of the House, where, we presume, it will slumber. If Congress were at this day to call in that deposit, it would create a little revolution.—What has become of all that money? Which of the States has got the funds to plank up?

"DELTA."—In the Charlotte Mecklenburg Jeffersonian of the 16th, the last number of that paper which has reached our office, we find a long communication under the above signature, addressed "*To the people of North Carolina.*"

This long article is based, it would seem, upon three articles, two of which recently appeared in the Raleigh Standard, and one of them in this paper.

The writer in the Jeffersonian labors to shew that Mr. Buchanan, the present head of the Bureau of State, would not suit as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency.—Well, this may or it may not be. We have never expressed any preference for Mr. Buchanan over other distinguished men of the party. We may have said that if a National Convention would present his name to the Democracy of the Union we would cordially support him; we say so now. We believe that Mr. Buchanan is perfectly sound on all the great questions which the Democratic party regard as essential in political faith. We are aware that the Whig party has frequently endeavored to fix upon Mr. B. the charge of being, at one portion of his life, a Federalist; but we are also aware that they have always signally failed. We have no disposition at present to enter into a discussion of the course which Mr Buchanan pursued in '42, with regard to the protective policy. We have only to say to "Delta" that, so far as that (the Tariff,) question is concerned, we look upon it as settled. We scarcely regard it now as an open question. The previous question has been applied by the American people, and free trade has been carried. We do not fear a reconsideration.

With regard to a National and State Convention, we have only to reiterate what we have heretofore said. We go for both. We think, by all means, that the Democratic State Convention should be held before the session of the National Convention. We, as well as "Delta," are anxiously awaiting the developments of the present session of Congress, particularly as regards the slavery question.

There is, however, one way in which the Democracy of the South can prevent the "Wilmot Proviso" from doing any harm in the National Convention. If the Democracy of every Southern State will, as early as may be, hold a State Convention, and unanimously resolve that no man who is not perfectly sound on this vital question, can receive the support of the people of the South, no matter in what manner he may be brought before the country; and if the Southern Democratic press, in one solid phalanx, will pledge itself to the same course, rely upon it the people of the North will not seriously attempt to urge the claims of a "Wilmot Proviso" man at the National Convention. Let the Southern Democracy stand up as one man, through her State Conventions and through her press, and say firmly and emphatically to the North:—We are perfectly willing that you should give to us the next President; we think that it is due to you to present us with the next candidate; but we also tell you that no man who is not unequivocally sound on the slavery question, come from what section of the Union he may, can, by any means—even by a Conventional nomination—get our support. If the South will pursue this course, we feel assured that the people of the North will be compelled to recede from their position of no more slavery territory, if, indeed, they have planted themselves upon that position. If the Democracy of the slaveholding States will let itself be heard through these two channels, we feel assured that a candidate for the Presidency, who is perfectly sound on the Wilmot Proviso, can and will be unanimously nominated by the National Convention, let that Convention be held when and where it may.

But "Delta" thinks that the people of the State have not yet made up their mind as to who will be the next candidate for Governor, and therefore the holding of a Convention, for months to come, would be premature. Why, according to our ideas, the very best mode of bringing the people of the State to think and act upon this matter, is to hold the Convention, and that at an early day. The people will first meet in each County, in their primary assemblies, and there they will canvas this very question, and send their delegates to the Convention prepared to act understandingly. By this means, the people will be enabled to settle down upon some individual. How can the people be brought to act in the premises, if not by this plan?

The article of "Delta" is written by a man who has seen a good deal of political life, if we are not mistaken, and he knows that party organization, to ensure success, is almost essential. The article—we are free to confess, at the same time, that we differ with most of the positions taken—is written with ability, and evidently by a man who wields his pen not for the first time.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—A writer in the Union suggests that the Democratic members of Congress should hold a consultation on the 8th of next month, and fix upon the time and place of holding the next National Democratic Convention, for the nomination of President and Vice President. We like the idea, and hope it may be adopted. If the Democratic members of Congress were to unanimously recommend the time and place of holding the Convention, we feel assured that it would be responded to by the press from one end of the Union to another. At present the press is divided about the matter, and for one, we see no better plan of settling the question than that suggested by the Union's correspondent.

ABOLITION PETITIONS IN CONGRESS.—Already we notice that the fanatics are beginning to stir up the Abolition question in Congress. On the 22d, John P. Hale, the mongrel Senator from New Hampshire, introduced two petitions, praying Congress to take steps to abolish slavery. The Senate very promptly laid them to sleep upon the table. In the House, Mr. Giddings also introduced similar documents, when, upon the vote being taken for laying them on the table, there was a tie, and the Speaker, Mr. Winthrop, gave the casting vote for the reception of the petitions; on the next day, however, Mr. Ligon, of Va., observed that his vote had been incorrectly recorded, and therefore the petitions, or rather the motion to receive them, would have been laid upon the table without calling upon the casting vote of a *Whig* Speaker. We do trust that Congress will have firmness and patriotism enough to deal always thus summarily with these firebrands that are sought to be thrown into the halls of the National Legislature by the Northern fanatics.

"WHEREAS, it is no less desirable that the interests and honor of our country should be cordially sustained and defended so long as the present war with Mexico continues to exist, that the conflict should not be unnecessarily prolonged, but should be terminated as soon as an honorable peace can be obtained; and whereas it is believed that a diversity of opinion prevails to a considerable extent as to the ultimate aims and objects for which the war should be prosecuted; and it being proper that this matter should be settled by the clear expression of the legislative will, solemnly proclaimed to the world:

"*Be it therefore Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled*, That the present war with Mexico should not be waged or prosecuted 'with a view to conquest,' either by the subjugation or dismemberment of that Republic.

"*Be it further Resolved by the authority aforesaid*, That it is the desire of the United States that hostilities should be terminated upon terms honorable to both parties, embracing a mutual settlement of the questions growing out of the 'proper and rightful' boundary of Texas, and full recognition and proper provision on her part to be made for all the just claims of our citizens against that country—adjusted by negotiation, to be instituted and effected according to the constitutional forms of each Government respectively."

The above are the preamble and resolutions introduced by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, in the House of Representatives, on the 21st instant. As they embody, from what we can gather, the views of the Whig party in Congress upon the war question, it may not be amiss to examine them a little and see what they really mean.

Well, then, to the preamble, there is no Democrat, so far as we know, who can object. Nor is there any Democrat who has ever yet said that the war ought to be waged for conquest. Indeed, the administration on every occasion, when it has had an opportunity so to do, has expressly and unequivocally declared that this war was not waged upon the part of the United States for the purpose of acquiring territory by the conquest of Mexico, but for the sole and simple purpose of vindicating our national rights and honor before the civilized world. How, we would like to ask Mr. Stephens, is Mexico to make "proper provision," even if she had the will, for the claims of our citizens against her, without parting with some of her territory? And does Mr. Stephens think that the people of this country would for a moment entertain the idea of concluding a treaty of peace with Mexico without any sort of indemnity for the amount of blood and treasure which we have been compelled to expend in the prosecution of this war, of which she is the sole cause? And how are we to obtain this indemnity, if it be not by the cession of a portion of the territory of Mexico? What do our Whig friends understand by an honorable peace? Our backing out from the war, and admitting that we were wrong in the whole affair, *ab initio*?—Why, surely, if we make a treaty of peace on the principle of leaving things as they were before the war, we would virtually acknowledge before the world that we have been the aggressors, and that now, at the eleventh hour, shame had overtaken us, and we were desirous of getting out of the scrape in any way, even to the sacrifice of our honor, not to speak of our interests.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The Secretary of the Treasury, whose able report we have published in our paper, recommends a war tax of 25 per cent. upon Tea and Coffee, and estimates that the revenue derived from this source would be about three millions of dollars per annum. In glancing over the Whig papers we find that this recommendation of Mr. Walker is regarded as a most terrible affair. What, ask the Federal papers, tax Tea and Coffee, the beverages of the poor man, for the purpose of raising money to carry on Mr. Polk's war? Outrageous. Well, now, why should Tea and Coffee be admitted free of duty more than many other articles that are now taxed, some of them pretty heavily? We would like to ask those who are opposed to the taxing Tea and Coffee, on the ground of their being necessaries of life, what they think of the heavy tax imposed upon Molasses, Salt, Sugar, and Iron? Are these latter not even more necessaries of life than Tea and Coffee? Most assuredly they are. But it is a crying out sin even to hint at a tax upon the latter, whilst every day the former are taxed. Which is the more necessary to the happiness of the poor man, Tea or Salt? Why, surely, if there be any one article without which we could not get along, that article is Salt. Still Salt is taxed, and, forsooth, Tea and Coffee are sacred. What is the true solution of the refusal upon the part of the representatives of the dear people to tax these two articles, whilst they impose comparatively onerous duties upon Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c.? Simply because all of the latter articles are produced in the United States, and therefore must be *protected*. The Sugar planter of Louisiana must have a duty upon Sugar and Molasses, because otherwise he cannot compete so successfully with the West Indies and Brazil. So with the Salt and Iron manufacturers. But because Tea and Coffee are not grown in the country, and therefore do not come in competition with any of the "classes" of our own people, they must not be taxed one cent.—What sense does any of our country readers see in the idea of letting into the country Coffee and Tea free of duty, and at the same time taxing Sugar, which, with most, is as essential to the use of these two articles as Salt is necessary to make Bacon?

ARE REPUBLICS UNGRATEFUL?—We think that, so far as the United States are concerned, this question may be safely answered in the negative. Those officers who have recently returned from Mexico, the scene of their so numerous gallant exploits, have been every where received with the most unbounded demonstrations of grateful enthusiasm. Witness Gen. Taylor's reception in New Orleans. Witness the progress of Gens. Shields and Quitman from New Orleans through Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. Indeed, witness the popular demonstrations which have greeted all the gallant spirits who have returned from Mexico. And, by the way, is it not a little singular that the heroes of this "unholy, unrighteous and damnable war," should every where meet, at the hands of the people, with such unbounded gratitude and respect? There seems to be something of a contradiction in this matter, and we would advise our Federal friends to examine into it.

SENATOR FAIRFIELD, of Maine, died at Washington, D. C., on the 24th inst., of dropsy in the leg. This is the fourth death among Senators within the last year.

PROPOSED CONVENTION.—Believing the whole line of Railroads between Atlanta and Baltimore vitally interested in the extension of the Wilmington Road to Manchester, I propose that each Company on the line send delegates to Wilmington on the 6th day of January next for the purpose of considering the same, and devising a scheme by which the necessary amount may be raised to effect the object.

If this be done, and a through ticket arranged at a low rate of fare—allowing the same per mile to each company, it will be the means of drawing from the dangers of the Ocean and Mississippi thousands of passengers.

It is now the *safest* and most *expeditious* route from New Orleans to Baltimore, and if *cheapness* be added to the present inducements, the travel will be "*prodigious*."

A PETERSBURG STOCKHOLDER.

Our Attention has been called to the above article which appeared in the Petersburg Intelligencer of the 21st instant, and we copy it for the purpose, not only of letting the people of this section of North Carolina see what the opinions of a citizen of Petersburg are with regard to the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, but also because it affords a fitting opportunity for offering a few remarks of our own in addition to those of the writer.

There can be no doubt but that the Petersburg, the Petersburg and Richmond, the Richmond and Fredericksburg, and the Washington Railroad Companies are all of them deeply and vitally interested in the construction of the Wilmington and Manchester road. There is not a man of sense, connected with these roads, who has given the matter a moment's thought, who must not *know* and *feel* that the completion of our road would enhance their business in a most extraordinary manner. We, here in Wilmington, conscientiously believe that its completion would more than double the "through" travel on our old road, and as a matter of course the same increase would arise to the lines North of Weldon. What in truth and in fact has brought into existence the Sea line between Charleston and New York? and what is now about to urge into existence two other Sea lines, the one between Savannah and New York and the other between Philadelphia and Charleston? We speak understandingly when we assert that these lines are almost altogether the product of that groundless but unfortunate prejudice which exists in the mind of the travelling community against *our* line of boats which ply between this place and Charleston. And we do equally understandingly assert, that if our "Connecting Link" was only in operation, these lines must inevitably disappear. Well now, suppose the through travel disappears from our line, or is materially diminished, do not all the lines between Weldon and Baltimore suffer in about the same ratio that we do? Most certainly. We ask then, taking this view of the subject, if all the roads named, guided by an enlightened self-interest, ought not to aid us in the construction of *our* road? But again; was our "link" built, we feel assured that a very large amount of the travel which semi-annually traverses the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, would, as a matter of course, take our route. The Atlantic Rail Road route would, were the chasms filled up, afford to the traveller, under enlightened management, the cheapest, most expeditious, and by far the most desirable route between the North and the South. Ere long the Georgia and Alabama Rail Roads will meet, filling up that breach, and then if ours, by far the most important link in the great chain, was filled up, there would be an almost unbroken chain of Rail Road from Boston to Montgomery, Alabama. But still again. Georgia and Tennessee are making strong and successful efforts to connect the great valley of the Mississippi with the Atlantic seaboard. From this source an increase of the travel over the Atlantic route may be anticipated, far beyond what most persons can possibly be brought to believe; that is, if we will only place ourselves in a position to realize these great advantages.

But to return to the article of a "*Stockholder.*" We entirely approve of the suggestion to hold a Convention, composed of delegates from each of the roads named, in Wilmington, at an early day—and we would also like to see the Georgia Roads represented in that body. The Roads South of us are also interested in our scheme. We do not, however, think that we could well, and with any effect, hold the meeting at so early a day as that named by a Stockholder. We have conversed with a number of our citizens, and they seem to have settled down on the 26th of January. We would have an opportunity before that day of communicating with the parties interested. How do the ideas here set forth suit the views of our friends in Petersburg and Richmond? Will the press in those two cities let us know their views on this subject?

ARREST OF WORTH, PILLOW AND DUNCAN.—We know of no event which has transpired in Mexico since the commencement of the present war, that has given us so much pain and mortification as the arrest of the gallant men whose names head this article, by the Commander-in-Chief. Perhaps we may, at the present stage of this unfortunate affair, be premature in making any remarks about it at all. As yet we do not know the *facts*, and therefore are unable to say at whose door to lay the blame. We think, however, that the General Orders, No. 349, of General Scott, dated "*Mexico, Nov. 12,*" and which the reader will find in another column, points out pretty clearly the party who has acted with imprudence and intemperance. The language and style of that paper are entirely unbecoming the character of the Commander-in-Chief of the American army. We think, in the first place, that it is very questionable whether the two letters to which Gen. Scott alludes in such coarse terms could be construed into a breach of the army regulations. At any rate, they were not of such a character as to demand at his hands the rough treatment which he gives them in his official order. Those letters, respectively, were commendatory

THE COTTON CROP.—The man who has paid any attention to passing events, cannot but have noticed that, with regard to the Cotton crop, there is, every year, an effort made upon the part of one portion of the community to magnify its extent, whilst an equally strenuous effort is made upon the part of another portion of the community to make the crop appear very small. Now this is natural, as the world goes. The producer is anxious to get the impression abroad that the crop is a short one, because he knows if he can manage this that he will enhance the price of the article; whilst, on the other hand, those who are in the market as buyers for consumption, are anxious to create the impression that the amount produced is very large, well knowing that *this* impression will depress the price.—Both parties are actuated by self interest. We recollect well that last season those whose interest it was, both in this country and in Europe, *manufactured* the impression that the crop of '46 was a very large one--that it was well on to 2,500,000 bales—when the result proved that it was but about 1,800,000 bales. This impression had its desired effect, and a large portion of the crop of '46 was sold at a very low figure. The same attempt is being made this year. We see that the estimate is put up to the old figure of 2,500,000 bales, when, we think, that time will shew that it will not exceed, an average, say 2,000,000, or 2,200,000 bales. We know the fact that in several of the cotton growing States there has been considerably less than an average crop made. But we also know that in the two largest cotton growing States, Mississippi and Louisiana, the crop has been a good one—beyond an average, if our information is correct. From all that we can gather, however, we have come to the conclusion that the crop of the present year will be about an average one.

As to the price, it is now depressed, but we venture the prediction that it will materially improve before the 1st of March next. We feel assured that the monetary difficulties in England—our largest customer for the article—has been, and is, the main cause of the present low prices. These affairs, however, are upon the mend, and we doubt not but that so soon as the present crisis has passed away in that country, and money matters again become easy, that Cotton will improve. Time alone can shew the correctness of our opinion.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. Clay, in his great Lexington speech, suggested that the people should meet in their primary assemblies, for the purpose of discussing the war question. They are taking Mr. Clay at his word with a vengeance. In Philadelphia, on the 18th inst., the democracy held at the Hall of the Chinese Museum, a meeting to sustain the war and the administration, which for numbers and enthusiasm, has rarely been surpassed in that city. The democrats of Pennsylvania will sustain Mr. Polk as cordially as they did in '44, when they cast their votes for him. They will sustain the administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war. In a word, they will go for their own country. The resolutions adopted at this great meeting were bold, frank and manly. We wish our limits would permit us to spread them before our readers. They are long and able, and thoroughly democratic throughout. The people are responding to Mr. Clay's suggestion with a vengeance!

THE MEXICAN NEWS.—In another portion of our paper, we give all the Mexican news that has arrived at our office during the past week. It will be found late and interesting. It will be seen that the dates from the City of Mexico, are up to the 14th of the present month, and will no doubt be observed as somewhat singular by the reader, that there is nothing further said about the arrest of Worth, Pillow and Duncan. We presume that the newspaper correspondents are awed into silence by the fear of General Scott's vengeance.

In addition to the intelligence published elsewhere, we find in the Picayune of the 23d instant, two very interesting letters from Jalapa, detailing the execution of the two Mexican officers, Garcia and Alcalde, who were shot on the 24th November, by the order of Gen'l Patterson. They had been taken prisoners of war by the American Army at Vera Cruz, and had been permitted to go at large upon their giving their *parole* of honor, that they would not again take up arms against the U. States. This *parole* they violated, and were again taken in the act. Gen. Patterson ordered a military court to try them, and on their being found guilty, they were ordered to be shot.—We hope this example will have its effect. We scarcely think that there is much foundation for the rumor spoken of by the Picayune's correspondent, that the Mexican Government had sent a commissioner to Washington for the purpose of asking our Government to appoint commissioners to meet Mexican commissioners at Havana, for the purpose of treating for peace. The reader will be struck with the vigor of Gen. Scott's orders with regard to the guerrillas. We think that it is high time that they should be put down by the most stringent means in the hands of our army.

PUBLIC DOMAIN.—The able report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shews that during the year 1846 there were sold 2,263,730 acres of the public lands, producing the sum of $2,904,637; and that during the first three quarters of the present year there has been sold 1,839,024 acres, producing the sum of $2,363,352.

SMALL FOREIGN COINS.—We are really rejoiced to see that a move has been made in Congress to devise some means of getting rid of the depreciated and troublesome 12½ and 6¼ cent pieces now in circulation in the country. We do hope that Congress will in some manner so legislate that these coins may be turned into dimes and half dimes. We, for one, are heartily tired of them, and hope to live to see the day when not one of them will be in circulation. We see no good reason why they should be received for more than ten and five cents respectively. We know that in most instances they will not weigh more than dimes and half dimes.

☞The Whigs of New York have had a great meeting to respond to the Lexington resolutions and speech. The meeting, however, was only composed of the Tribune, Greely & Co. Whigs. The New York Courier, and those whose organ that paper is, had nothing to do with the meeting

TOWN ELECTION!!!

CITIZENS! ATTEND THE ELECTION!! At the Commissioners' office, in the lower story of the Jail building, on Monday next, the 3d proximo.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET,
For Commissioners of the town of Wilmington.
EDWD. B. DUDLEY, JOHN DAWSON,
J. G. WRIGHT, B. FLANNER,
GEO. W. DAVIS, JOHN A. TAYLOR,
JAMES T. MILLER.

The above ticket is tendered to the *legal voters* of the town of Wilmington, for their suffrages on Monday next, the 3d of January, that being the time for said officers to be elected to preside over the affairs of the town.—*Many Citizens* deeming it expedient that the time of election should be known, take this method of giving the information. The ensuing election involves a matter of great interest to the community, and the necessity of a change in our town government is apparent to all. We do not charge the present incumbents with wilful neglect of duty, but attribute their neglect, on the part of the majority of the Board, to negligence in their attendance to their duties. It would be invidious to particularize, but that there has been a most palpable neglect of duty in the particular interest in the people's welfare, is perfectly apparent.

Reports are in circulation that there has been monies paid out of the Town Treasury to meet the negligence (whereby injury to private citizens has been incurred,) of contractors for the town. If the citizens are compelled to pay out of the Town Treasury any amount for suits instituted against the public contractors of said body, we would like to know it. If these reports are framed in a spirit of malice, we would like to know it. And further, if they are facts, let the people know it. MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR:—Please oblige us by inserting in the Journal, the following ticket for Commissioners of the town of Wilmington.
MANY VOTERS.
COL. JOHN McRAE, ISAAC NORTHROP,
JNO. D. BELLAMY, J. D. GARDNER,
GEORGE DAVIS, B. FLANNER,
S. P. POLLEY.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—We copy the following editorial, under the above heading, from the Savannah Georgian. It is of the right spirit, and speaks the sentiments of our very heart. We endorse every word of the article, and at the same time commend its careful perusal to our readers. In reference to the second paragraph, where the editor speaks of Georgia, we would substitute North Carolina, so far as we have the means of judging:

"From the speculations of the Union and other papers of the party, it seems to be probable that the 4th of July will be selected as a proper time for the assembling of the Convention. There is some discussion as to the place at which it should meet, but differences of opinion in regard to this comparatively immaterial point, will be readily reconciled by the Democratic members of the present Congress. As to who shall be the nominee of the Convention, and the candidate of the great Republican party for the next presidency, there seems to be great unanimity of feeling, not indeed as to any particular *individual*, but as to the great principle that all personal predilections should be sacrificed for the good of the cause, and that any true man who may be selected by the Convention, should be supported with the hearty approbation of all. Here lies a striking distinction between the Whig and Democratic parties of the country. In the case of the one, the fate of the cause is dependent upon the personal strength of the candidate. Hence the papers of the Union, of both political complexions, teem with speculations as to the individual to be run by the Whigs. In the case of the other, the fate of the candidate is confided to the strength of the cause, and no individual stands so prominently forth as to make it a question of life or death to the party, whether he shall or shall not be its candidate. "So mote it ever be."

"For one, (an humble laborer in the Republican ranks) believing at the same time that we express the views of a large proportion of the party in Georgia upon this interesting point, while prepared to give a zealous support to the Democratic nominee from whatever portion of the Union he may be taken, we should, under the present circumstances of the political horoscope, *prefer* that he should come from the non-slaveholding States of the North, East or West. We believe that we speak our honest sentiments when we say that we *prefer* it, not so much because we are convinced that it will strengthen our cause, and increase our chance of success, as because we feel that the good of our common country will be secured by such a policy. No Southern Democrat can have viewed the course of the almost entire Democracy in the non-slaveholding States, without an emotion of love and admiration to which no adequate expression can be given. Circumstances had induced the apprehension, that so far as Southern interests, Southern institutions, Southern *feelings* were involved, but little more favorable to us could be expected from the action of the Democratic, than from the action of the Whig party of the North and West. With a deep, absorbing anxiety have we watched the developments of sentiment in these controlling portions of the Union, since the session of the last Congress. That anxiety has been changed into an exultation, not simply partisan, but we trust *patriotic*, as we have seen the great masses of the Democratic party proving, in the face of censure, abuse and denunciation loud and long, the truth of their devotion to the constitution of their fathers, and to the Union cemented with their blood. In the midst of the hard fought conflicts waged between them and their Federal opponents, far above the surges of the battle, far above the contact of local prejudices, and bitter animosity, and erroneous, morbid feeling, their pure flag has floated in triumph, bearing aloft the vital principle of our government, a strict adherence to the letter and the compromises of the Constitution.

"As lovers of a common country, as recipients with them of the blessings of our glorious Union, how can we feel ought else for these pure Republicans than an enthusiastic and affectionate admiration? That affection and admiration have only been riveted in our breast by the abuse which has been heaped by the Whig press, *even at the South*, upon the prominent statesmen who stepped forth and gave a patriotic tendency to popular feeling. We love these men because we love our Union, and, under Providence, we believe that the Union will have been saved by them.—The time had arrived when a combination of Northern parties upon the ground designated by Wilmot, must have either violently ruptured the Union, or have set causes in operation which must, sooner or later, have effected the same deplorable result. When the clouds were dark and portentious along the horizon, a ray of sunshine and of hope proceeded from the bosom of the Northern Democracy. It grew broader and brighter, until it has illuminated the whole firmament with the effulgence of a happier day. From many a Southern heart proceeds the ejaculation "God bless them! They are still our brothers!" They have fought for our common country, and in the power of truth, they have conquered. We are willing, nay, we are anxious, to select our President from among them. Dallas, and Buchanan, and Woodbury have been spoken of by their respective friends. Trusting that their comparative claims may be amicably settled (as we have no doubt they will be) we are prepared to go heartily into the support of either one of these gentlemen. All that we ask is one of the three, or *a Democrat like them.*

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

Monday, Dec. 20.

SENATE.—Quite an interesting, although rather informal, debate arose in the Senate today upon the motion of Mr. Calhoun, to have a day fixed upon which his resolutions, in regard to the conquest of the whole of Mexico, should be taken up for consideration.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, wished to know of the Senator from South Carolina, what the meaning of the resolutions were—whether by them it was meant that we should get no territorial indemnity from Mexico.

Mr. Calhoun explained, that the resolutions meant neither more nor less than their language implied;—that he did not mean, at the present time, to enter into the discussion of the question of territorial indemnity, but that he simply wanted the Senate to say whether the United States went for conquering and holding the whole of Mexico.

Mr. Allen desired that the resolutions might be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which Mr. Calhoun objected.

Mr. Sevier, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, did not desire the reference of the resolutions to that Committee, but did think, that before the Senate entered into the discussion of questions of this nature it should get through with the essential and pressing business before it.

Mr. Cass concurred in this view.

Mr. Allen withdrew his motion for a reference of the resolutions to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

During the morning hour, Mr. Dix, of New York, made a most eloquent speech on the presentation by him to the Senate of a petition signed by a large number of the officers of the Army praying Congress to make some certain provision, as well for the widows and orphans of those officers who may fall whilst fighting the battles of their country, as for those officers who may become disabled from age or sickness, &c., whilst engaged in the service.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House was engaged during the whole of its session to-day, in the reception of petitions, and in reading of resolutions introduced by members. Amongst the latter the following was introduced by Mr. Richardson, but not debated:

Resolved, That the existing war with Mexico was just and necessary on our part, and has been prosecuted with the sole purpose of vindicating our national rights and honor, and of securing an honorable peace

Resolved, That the rejection of our repeated overtures of peace leave this government no alternative but the most vigorous prosecution of the war in such manner, consistent with the law of nations, as will make the enemy feel all its calamities and burdens, and until Mexico shall agree to a just and honorable peace, providing satisfactory indemnity in money or territory for past injuries, including the expenses of the war.

Resolved, That the amount of indemnity must necessarily depend upon the obstinacy of the enemy and the duration of the war.

[We are indebted for the synopsis of the proceedings of the 21st and 22d to that able neutral paper, the Baltimore Sun, and to the Baltimore Clipper for the proceedings of the 23d.]

Tuesday, Dec. 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Mangum, on leave, brought in a bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase the patent right to the conical ventilator. Read twice, and referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Dix, on leave, introduced a bill to repeal the Act of 2d March, 1837, concerning Pilots. Read twice, and referred to the committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Vice President was authorized and directed to appoint a Superintendent of the ante-chamber of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Dayton, the committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire whether any legislation be necessary to carry into effect the treaty between this country and France, of the 9th November, 1843, for the surrender of criminals who are fugitives from justice, &c. &c.

A number of private bills were reported from the committees, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker announced that the presentation of petitions and memorials would be the first business in order. He then commenced calling the States, for that purpose, commencing with the new States.

Many petitions and memorials having been presented, Mr. Giddings submitted one for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and moved its reference to the judiciary committee.

Mr Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay said petition on the table.

Mr. Jacob Thompson requested the reading of the document, and it was read for the information of the House.

On the motion to lay it on the table, the yeas and nays were called for and taken.—They stood 97 in the affirmation and 97 in the negative. The Speaker said that he had been accustomed to giving a fair hearing to petitions couched in respectful terms, and he should therefore vote in the negative. So he declared the motion to lay the petition on the table lost.

Mr. Giddings said he would press the reference of the matter to the judiciary, and so it lies over.

The business of presenting petitions was then resumed, until all the States were called.

The Speaker then called the committees for reports. One or two bills of a private nature were reported.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House agreed to go into committee of the whole, to-morrow, and take up an appropriation bill, to meet a deficiency in the appropriation for the last fiscal year.

The Speaker now announced the unfinished business, to wit:—The motion on Mr. Richardson's war resolutions, to be in order.

The call of the House, authorized yesterday, was superseded by the adjournment.

The motion to be decided was whether the House would sustain the call for the previous question.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and Mr. Botts, of Virginia, submitted substitutes for the resolutions of the gentleman from Illinois, which was read.

Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, submitted a substitute, marking out the line of boundary between the United States and Mexico as the proper one for the basis of a treaty of peace between the two countries, which was read.

Mr. Vandyke, of New Jersey, offered a substitute, which was read.

The House refused to sustain the call for the previous question: and so the resolutions lie over.

Mr. Wentworth submitted the following resolution, on which he called for the previous question, and the House seconded the call:

Resolved, That the General Government has the power to construct all harbors and improve all rivers necessary to the protection of our navy and commerce, and for the defence of our country.

The yeas and nays were called and taken on the passage of the resolution, and stood as follows: Yeas 138—nays 54. So the resolution passed.

Mr. Smith, of Illinois, gave notice that he would ôn a future day ask leave to introduce a bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

Mr. Vinton gave notice that he would to-morrow move to take up and refer the President's message.

On motion, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, December 22.

SENATE.—Numerous memorials and petitions were presented and referred. Among them was one from the widow of Alexander Hamilton, praying Congress to purchase 1,000 copies of the papers of the deceased Statesman. Referred to the committee on the Library.

Mr. Hale presented a memorial of the yearly meeting of Friends in Indiana, praying Congress to legislate so as to put an end to the war and abolish slavery.

Mr. Hale said that as this petition referred to the subject of slavery generally, he supposed it might be considered to embrace the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and as such, to come within the usual course adopted by the Senate, of laying the question of reception upon the table. As that custom, however, did not meet his views of duty, he should be compelled to ask the yeas and nays upon the motion.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and it was decided that the motion to receive the petition should lie upon the table. Yeas 33, nays 9, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Davis, of Miss.; Dickinson, Dix, Downs, Fairfield, Felch, Foote, Hunter, Johnson, of Md.; Johnson, of La.; Mangum, Mason, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee—33.

Nays.—Messrs. Baldwin, Clarke, Corwin, Greene, Hale, Miller, Phelps, Underwood, and Upham—9.

Mr. Hale also presented a petition praying the abolition of slavery throughout the Union.

The question being upon a motion to lay the question of reception on the table,

Mr. Hale said that his course in this matter was dictated solely by a sense of duty, and not from any desire to provoke a discussion upon the exciting subject. He took the ground that those who advocated slavery, and opposed all investigation upon the subject, placed that institution above the institutes of God himself, and he could not acquiesce in the course adopted by the Senate in disposing of these memorials.

The motion to receive the petition was then laid upon the table.

Mr. Ashley, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill supplementary to the act not to regulate the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States; which was read three times, by unanimous consent, and passed.

Mr. Cass, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to raise, for a limited time, an additional number of troops, and gave notice that he would call it up as soon as it should be printed.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The journal of yesterday's proceedings having been read, the same was ordered to be corrected, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Illinois.

Mr. Ligon, of Maryland, said he voted in favor of laying the abolition petition, presented yesterday, on the table. His name, he found, was recorded in the negative. He wished it corrected. It was corrected accordingly, and the vote then stood, yeas 98; nays 97.—The Speaker said he voted in the negative, which made a tie—consequently the motion to lay the petition on the table was still lost.

The Chair said the first business in order, under the rules, would be a call on the States for petitions, which being done, several petitions and memorials were presented and appropriately disposed of.

Committees were next called on for reports. Next, resolutions were called for.

Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois, submitted a series of resolutions, calling upon the President to inform Congress whether the spot on which the first blood was shed in the beginning of the war with Mexico is or is not on the soil of the United States; whether said spot was or was not ceded to the United States by France in the Louisiana purchase; and whether said spot was or was not ceded by the United States to Spain in the Florida treaty of 1819. The resolutions lie over.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole (Mr. J. R. Ingersoll in the chair) and took up the bill to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the subsistence department. Said bill being read and agreed to, on motion the committee rose and reported. The House then passed the bill through its several readings.

On Mr. Vinton's motion, the House again went into committee of the whole—Mr. J. R. Ingersoll again in the chair.

Mr. Vinton submitted a resolution referring the various portions of the President's annual message to the standing committees.

Mr. Clingman rose, and saying that he had an amendment to propose, which he did not know that he ought to offer, made a set speech to the House on the subjects of slavery, abolition, agitation at the South and North, the rights of new territories, the Presidency, &c., &c. He maintained the just compromises of the constitution for all portions of the country.

After he had concluded, he offered his amendment.

Mr. Giddings moved a division of the resolution, so that each subject might be separately acted upon. But before any action was had, on motion, the committee rose.

A resolution was adopted, that when the House adjourned to-morrow, it would adjourn until Monday next.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Thursday, Dec. 23.

SENATE.—Messrs. Dix, Davis, of Miss., Johnson, of Md., Cass, and Bagby, presented petitions.

Several resolutions of minor interest were introduced, and referred or laid over.

Mr. Bagby gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill, providing for the payment of interest due the State of Alabama.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., submitted a resolution calling for information respecting the number of soldiers in Mexico, (past and present,)—the killed and wounded—expenses attending the war, naval and military, &c.; which was adopted.

Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill, providing for the purchase of the "Madison papers," and asked that it might be acted upon forthwith. [The bill contemplates an appropriation of $25,000 to the purchase of these papers—$5,000 to be paid over immediately to his widow, and the remainder to be invested for her benefit].

M. Niles suggesting that a large appropriation having been made, for that purpose, he had thought the papers of the ex-President were in possession of the Government, and desired a postponement in order to look into the matter.

The bill was laid over till Monday next.

Mr. Fairfield, from committee, reported a bill for the appointment of assistant Pursers in the Navy, which was made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Badger, from committee, reported a bill in favor of Foxall Parker, of the navy.

Mr. Allen announced the death of Brig. Gen. Thos. L. Hamer, Representative elect from the State of Ohio, who died while serving in the war with Mexico. He passed a glowing eulogy upon his many virtues The usual resolutions of respect were passed; and

The Senate thereupon adjourned over till Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—On motion of Mr. Schenck, it was resolved, that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. Morris, announced the death of Gen. T. L. Hamar, which took place at Monterey, in Mexico, on the 2d of December, 1846. He stated that the deceased was born in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Claremont co., Ohio, when he was a young man, or rather a lad, without money without friends, and with no more than a common English education. His first business effort was teaching school. Next, he became a student at law. He was admitted to the bar in 1821, and the same year settled in Brown co., Ohio, which he made his permanent residence. He was a member of the Legislature of Ohio several sessions, and was once elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was elected to Congress in 1832, and continued a member six years.

He then declined a re-election, and devoted himself to business as a lawyer until 1846, and on the second Tuesday of October, he was elected without opposition. When our soil had been invaded by Mexico, and when the people were called upon to sustain the rights and honor of the nation, by arms, Gen. Hamer was among the first who rushed to the battle-field. He volunteered as a private, and was, at Camp Washington, elected Major of the first Ohio regiment. Soon after, he was appointed a Brigadier General by the President. This last promotion was, on his part, as Mr. Morris was well informed, entirely unsolicited.

The usual resolutions of condolence, to wear crape on the left arm, etc., were adopted, and the House adjourned until Monday.

Monday, Dec. 27.

SENATE.—In this body little was done today, the death of one of its members, Senator Fairfield, having occurred on the 24th inst.

Mr. Bradbury, of Maine, announced to the Senate, in some remarks of great feeling and eloquence, the sudden death of his distinguished colleague, Mr. Fairfield. The demonstrations of sympathy and respect upon the part of the Senate, evinced how much beloved and respected was the able and upright representative of the sovereignty of Maine.

After the delivery of Mr. Bradbury's remarks, the Senate passed the resolutions usual on such occasions, and then adjourned 'till Wednesday, in order to attend the funeral of Mr. Fairfield, on Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House was engaged during the morning in routine business principally, when the death of Mr. Fairfield, Senator from Maine, was announced.

The House immediately, on the announcement, adopted the customary resolutions of respect, and adjourned over to Wednesday, in order that the members might attend the obsequies of Senator Fairfield, which were to take place on Tuesday.

From the Baltimore Clipper, December 27.

FOREIGN NEWS.

15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL of the STEAMER HIBERNIA. Depression in the Markets—Improvement in the Manufacturing Districts—The Money Market Easier—Affairs in Switzerland Settled—Cholera Raging in Prussia—Distress in Ireland.

The steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on Saturday morning, after a stormy passage of more than 20 days, from Liverpool. Her advices are to the 4th inst., and are highly important.

An inprovement has been experienced in the manufacturing districts, and things began to wear a more cheerful aspect.

A large number of heavy failures had taken place since the first of December, but subsequently the money market became easier.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of interest to 6 per cent. There are now ten millions of specie in the Royal Bank, and funds have advanced.

The Royal Bank of Liverpool, which was recently compelled to suspend, has again resumed payment.

The unfortunate difficulties in Switzerland, which were just about to lead to a sanguinary war, have happily been adjusted.

In Ireland, distress and famine, outrage and violence, prevail to an alarming extent.

The Cholera is devastating Prussia, and creating wide spread consternation.

The markets are all depressed. Best Western Canal Flour is quoted at 28a29s. per bbl.; Richmond, Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour at 28a 28s. 6d. per bbl. Wheat 6s8 1-4d. per 70 lbs. Corn 32a36s. per quarter. Corn Meal 15a15s. 6d. per bbl.

The Cotton market is heavy. Alabama, ordinary to good, 3 3-8a4 1-4d., and Mobile 3 3-8a4 5-8d. per lb.

American produce, generally, is depressed, and has a downward tendency.

MISSION TO ROME.—We notice in the proceedings of the House of Representatives, that a move has been made to abolish all the minor missions to the Italian States, and to create instead thereof a full mission to the Court of Rome, with simple Secretaries of Legation at the other Courts.

CONSUMPTION.—It is confirmed and incipient stages, coughs asthma, croup and liver complaint, form by far the most fatal class of diseases known to our land. Yet even those may be cured by means of the simple yet powerful remedies that are scattered whereever those maladies prevail.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the concentrated essence of those remedies—it has cured incipient Consumption, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Croup, etc., in numberless cases where all other medical means have failed.

In the first stage of the diseases, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from neglected Colds, it has been used with undeviating success, and hundreds acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine. In that form of Consumption so prevailing among young females, commonly termed debility.

"GOING INTO A DECLINE."

A complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also proved highly successful, and not only possesses the power of checking the progress of this alarming complaint, but also strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually than any medicine we have ever possessed.

None genuine, unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. SHAW, Wilmington, and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

APOPLEXY.—This dreadful complant is generally preceded by pain in the head, giddiness, especially on turning suddenly round, dimness of sight, stupor, loss of memory, and other unpleasant symptoms, which indicate a loaded and corrupt state of the blood.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a direct purifier of the blood, and are therefore a certain preventive from apoplexy, because they expel from the body those stagnant and corrupt humors which are the cause of every malady incident to man.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion, as well as purify the blood, and therefore not only drive disease of every name from the body, but are one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of cholic, dysentery, cholera morbus, and other diseases of the intestines.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine.—The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State. Principal Office, 169 Race street, Philadelphia.

For sale in Wilmington, N C, by George R. French and Jas. W. Johnson.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—The following letter from one of the most eminent Physicians in the city of Baltimore, is presented with a view of knowing the opinions of Physicians generally in relation to this valuable medicine,—many others safa similar tenor have been received from several of the most distinguished Physicians throughout our country.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4th 1843.

A. B. & D. SANDS.—Gentlemen—I have used your Extract of Sarsaparilla since its introduction into this city.—It gives me pleasure to state that I have found it to answer my most sanguine expectations. I believe it to be the best preparation of that valuable article now in use.

With much respect, yours,
JOHN WHITRIDGE, M. D., 46 Gay st.,
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.
Sold also by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, N. N, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 28th instant, by Wm. N. Peden, Esq., Mr. Wm. H. Harriss, to Miss Susan E. Marine.

In this county, on Sunday night last, by Wm. S. Larkins, Esq., Capt. N. F. Bourdeaux, to Miss Bitha, daughter of Mr. James Bourdeaux—all of this county.

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Geer, Mr. Jurious Davis, to Miss Ann Swann, daughter of the late Mr. F. J. Swann.

In this vicinity, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, of Wilmington, Mr. L. B. Hardin, of Washington City, to Miss Augusta Lane, daughter of Mr. Levin Lane.

At Caintuck, in this county on the 16th inst., Mr. William J. L. Bryant, to Miss Flora Bordeaux.

In Waynesboro, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. N. C. Hughes, Dr. Daniel Cogdell, to Miss Elizabeth A. Churchill, both of Wayne county, N. C.

In this county, on the 14th of inst., by I. M. Alderman Esq., Robert Eakins to Mary McAlister, Daughter of Duncan McAlister.

DIED.

In Raleigh very suddenly, Mrs. Emily Johnson, consort of Dr Charles E Johnson.

The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, 3d edition, 18mo, pp. 250; price $1. 25,000 *copies sold in three months.*

The great demand for this most important work, (of which thousands are sold,) has compelled the issue of another edition. It is intended especially for the married, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly. Here every female can discover the causes, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies, and most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

It is an important question to the married why it is that we behold so many married females sickly, debilitated, and prostrated, as also the causes, and whether they are susceptible of remedy. They will here find these important matters, connected with discoveries in medical and physiological science, which meets that question.

This work is designed to be in the hands of every wife and mother who has a regard for her own health and welfare, as well as that of her husband

The revelations contained in its pages have already proved a blessing to thousands.

To those yet unmarried, but contemplating marriage, or, perhaps, hesitating as to the propriety of incurring the responsibilities attendant upon it, the importance of being possessed of the revelations contained in these pages so intimately involving their future happiness, cannot be appreciated.

Copies will be sent by mail free of postage.

On the receipt of one dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" will be sent free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed (post-paid) to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Box 1224, New York city. Publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York. For sale by the following Agents:

ZEIBER & Co., Philadelphia; WM. TAYLOR & Co., Baltimore; W. ADAMS. Washington, D. C.; CHAS. F. FISHER, Richmond; R. C. BARCLAY, Norfolk; GAINES, RITCHIE & Co., Petersburg, Va.; L. H. PIERCE, Bookseller, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C. (Dec31 16-3mad

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Dec. 30.

The receipt of country produce has been extremely light since our last report; so much so that little or no business has been transacted. Bacon has receded in price; Corn and *Meal* is scarce; Lard extremely scarce. Cow and Black Eye Peas are plenty and a fraction lower. Naval Stores, last sales of Turpentine $2 30 for soft and $1 40 for hard—arrivals very limited; Tar $1 55 a $1 60. ☞See table for prices of last sales.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 25.—Trade has been fair during the week—all kinds of liquors very scarce, and readily command, for Peach Brandy, 50 to 55; Apple do., 45 to 47; Whiskey 40 to 42½. Every article of produce brings a fair price

Cotton comes in sparingly; and prices are improving As high as 8c. per lb. has been given; but a barter transaction. 7 to 7½ may be considered the ruling price.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 25.—Cotton 7½ to 8c; Rice 3 to 3¾ cents; Rough do. 91 to 93c; Corn 60 to 70; Bacon, hams 6 to 12, sides 7 to 7½, shoulders 6 to 7; Lard 10 to 11; Sack Salt $1 15 to $1 20.

NEW YORK, Dec 25.—Very little was doing in the New York market, in Cotton, operators awaiting the arrival of the steamer.

Sales 600 barrels crude Turpentine, at $2 37½; 600 North County Rosin, 65 cts.; 75 to 100 barrels spirits Turpentine at 40 cts. per gallon. An offer of 39 cts. was made for a parcel to arrive.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

24. Brig Annandale, Sherman, Bermuda, to E Dickinson.

25. Schr General Morgan, Faulkenburg, N York, to Harriss & Russell. Was bound to Savannah, put in in distress, with loss of anchor, chain, &c.

Schr. American Eagle, Smith, Charleston, to J & D McRae.

Schr Corinthian, Billits, Baltimore, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

27. Schr Harrison Price, Beaston, New York, to E J Lutterloh & Co.

Schr E S Powell, Powell, New York, to G W Davis.

Schr Thorn, Wainwright, N York, to W O Jeffreys.

28. Brig New York, Shoffield, Havana, to E Dickinson.

29. Schr New Globe, Parsons, N Y, to Harriss & Russell.

Br Brig Evelina, Walters, Turks Island, to G W Davis.

Schr Mary Jane, Day, Washington, N C, to R W Brown.

Schr R W Brown, Francis, New York, to R W Brown. The Captain reports, 10 days from New York, having experienced heavy and continued gales, from N W to W S W; lost foresail, and other sails split and injured.

Br Brig Emily, Kinney, New York, to Barry, Bryant & Co.

CLEARED.

Dec 24. Schr Enoch Pratt, Baker, Fall River, by J Hathaway & Son

Schr Justice, Williams, Fall River, by J Hathaway & Son.

25. Br. Schr. Rover, Petty, Harbor Island, by G W Davis.

Schr Elonise, Roberson, N Y, by E J Lutterloh & Co.

27. Brig Osceola, Kendall, Porto Rico, by J Hathaway & Son.

Br Brig Milton, Durkee, St Kitts, by Barry, Bryant & Co.

Brig Belle, Myers, New York, by G W Davis

Schr. G W Brown, Doughty, N Orleans, by G W Davis.

Schr Eveline, Pope, Cuba, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

30. Schr Gen. Morgan, Faulkenburg, Savannah, by Harriss & Russell.

Steamer W B Meares, McRae Fayetteville, by J & W L McGary.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THE FOURTH INSTALMENT of twenty-five dollars per share, on subscriptions to the capital stock of this Bank, is required to be paid in, on or before Thursday, the 31 day of February next. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. SAVAGE, Cash'r.
Dec. 31, 1847. 16-13f

PER SCHR. E. S. POWELL—10 boxes CHEESE, 10 kegs GOSHEN BUTTER.
Dec31] For sale by E. J. BERNARD.

FLOUR—40 bbls & 1-2 bbls Super Canal Flour just received and for sale by
Dec 31, 1847 McKELLAR & McRAE.

DAILY EXPECTED—A lot of Allen's superior No. 14 cast Ploughs, for sale by
Dec 31, 1847 McKELLAR & McRAE.

COTTON YARN—10 bales assorted numbers, from 5 to 10, for sale by
Dec 31, 1847 McKELLAR & McRAE.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY—House's Indian Tonic Infalable cure for chills, or ague and fever, warranted to cure in three days. For sale by
Dec 31, 1847 LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.

THE LOT and PREMISES on the North side of Market street, West of and adjoining the store of Mr James Anderson, and lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Shuter as a Dry Goods and Grocery Store, will be sold at Public Auction, at Exchange Corner, on Friday, the 21st of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M.

This property is situated in the most eligible portion of the town of Wilmington, for carrying on a general retail and wholesale business—will always command as high rent as any store in the place, and to those who wish to make a safe, permanent and profitable investment, presents advantages rarely offered.

The terms of sale will be accommodating, and can be ascertained on application to either of the undersigned. JOHN DAWSON,
OWEN FENNELL.
Wilmington, Dec'r 31, 1847—[16-tds
Commercial and Chronicle copy till day of sale.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams	11	a	12½
Middlings,	8½	a	10
Shoulders,	7	a	8
Hog round,	9	a	9½
Western,	7	a	8½
BEANS—Per bushel—White,		a	
BEESWAX—Per pound.	22	a	26
BUTTER—Per pound,	16	a	22½
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	12 00	a	14 —
Do Prime,	9 00	a	10 00
*CORN—

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL Term of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of Causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in January next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law, in such cases made and provided.

Parties and Witnesses, on State Docket, are not required to attend. By order.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Clerk.*
Per L. H. MARSTELLER, *Dep'ty Clerk*
Nov 12, 1847—[9-11t

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that State's Day, for the trial of ordinary Misdemeanors in the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, has been changed from Thursday to Monday. Parties and witnesses interested will please take due notice thereof. By order.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Clerk.*
Per L. H. MARSTELLER, *Dep'ty Clerk.*
Nov 12, 1847—[9-11t

Classical and Mathematical Teacher.

A GRADUATE of a European College, who has taught several years in this country, wishes a situation as Teacher in a Classical School, or in a private family. He is competent to teach the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and Italian languages, together with Mathematics, and the branches of an English education. A situation in a private family, residing in a healthy section of country, would be preferred. His testimonials of character and qualifications, independent of personal examination, are open for the inspection of all wishing to employ him.

SALARY—$500 a year, with board, &c.

Address "F. J. C.," care of "CHAS. DUFFY, Esq., M. D., Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.
Nov'r 5, 1847—8-2m

NOTICE.

THE following Resolution was passed by the Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company on the 9th instant, and ordered to be printed—viz:

"*Resolved*, That the usefulness and efficiency of our Machine-Shops require that the operations in them be confined to the Company's work alone—and that notice be given to the public that no Jobs will be received into the Shops after the 1st January next."

JAMES S. GREEN, *Sec'y.*
October 22, 1847.—[6tf

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of

S. & D. TELLER.

All those in debt to D. Teller will please call and settle, either by cash or note, and those who have any claims, will hand in their bills for payment as soon as possible.

S. & D. TELLER.

A BETTER CHANCE THAN EVER.

We have now on hand a large and well selected Stock of Dry Goods and Clothing, which will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and judge for yourselves. S. & D. TELLER.
Oct. 1, 1847—[3-tf

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,

FIRST DOOR IN R. W. BROWN'S NEW BUILDINGS, ON FRONT STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Superfine Bed Blankets;
Pilot and Beaver do.	Negro do
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	Horse do
Blue, black and gray Sattinetts,	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,	Table & bird eye Diapers;
Linseys and Kerseys,	8-4 brown damask do
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings,	8-4 damask Table Cloth;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Bleach'd& br'n Shirting;
White, Red, and Yellow Flannel, a large supply,	30, 32, and 34 Scotch Ginghams;
9 dozen Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;	Umbrellas;
Carpeting, a large supply;	A large supply of Looking Glasses;
Irish Linen & Lawns;	Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain black Silk;	Muslin Skirts;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;	Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Plaid Tarton's do	Colored silk do
Cashmere de Cosse;	Silk and thread Buttons,
do de Lane;	for Ladies dresses;
Muslin de Lane;	Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
Bombazine, large supply;	Linen Cambric Hdkfs;
French Robes;	Swiss Mull and Book Muslin;
do Habbits;	Plaid & striped do
do Collars;	Jaconet and Cambric;
Worked Fronts;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves;
Plain and plaid Alpaccas;	do do silk do
Silk Warp do	Ladies superfine Cashmere Hose;
Large silk Shawls;	do bl'k worsted do;
Superfine Thibet do;	Children's worsted boots;
Large Woolen Nett do;	Bl'k, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
Small do do do;	Misses' colored do;
Large waffle do;	Black & white English silk Hose;
Black Merino do;	do raw do
Ladies Hood-;	
Childrens' do;	
Fancy fall and winter prints;	

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., October 1, 1847—3-y

$25 Reward.

THE subscribers hereby inform the public that their Negroes, employed in the Turpentine business in Brunswick County, are in the habit of going down to Beaufort County, under the pretence of having been sent by their owners. They generally dress up in their best clothes when they thus leave, and from the plausible stories they tell to the people who reside on the Road, the Negroes are not apprehended. This is to place all persons on their guard against such impositions. We never permit our Negroes to leave home on any terms, without a written pass.

We will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to either of us, or for the confinement in Jail, of any Negro belonging to us, that may be found out of Brunswick County without a pass.

JAMES R. GRIST,
JAS. H. PRITCHETT.
Brunswick County, Sept 24, '47—2-tlstJ

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST received,
Men's fine calf stitched Boots,
" " " Peg do.
" Kip Brogans, best quality,
Boys' do do
do Goat do
Men's calf do
Large lot Walking leather Shoes,
200 pair Ladies' fine Kid ties and Slips,
200 " " " " Buskins,
50 " " ½ Gaiters,
Misses' leather Shoes,
do Morocco do
Variety of Children Shoes.

The subscriber will be receiving Boots and Shoes every week from the best Northern Manufacturers, also Boots and Shoes, made to measure as usual and repairing done in the neatest style.

CHARLES GRAY.
At Punderford old Stand.
Sept 17, 1847 1-tf.

WANTED, *immediately*, a Teacher for School district No. 3 in the county of New Hanover. No one will be employed who cannot exhibit a certificate of qualifications from the Board of Examination. Application may be made to either of the Committee for said district No. 3. [Oct. 29]

LIFE INSURANCE!

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

Life Assurance Society of London.

"*A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan and the Widow.*"

[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]

Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000!

Beside a reserved fund [from surplus premiums] of about **$185,000.**

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square, *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.

Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise,) or otherwise.

The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street)—*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.; James Boorman, Esq; George Barclay, Esq; Samuel S. Howland, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth, Esq; Samuel M Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq.; C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners. New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D, 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keene, M. D. 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., *daily.* Fee paid by the Society.)

Standing Counsel—Wm. Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall-st.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't. for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.

☞The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.

DeROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.
Wilmington, N. C., 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his country friends and customers, that he has on hand, a well selected stock of Dry Goods, St. Domingo, Laguyra and Rio Coffee, Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Flour, Hollow Ware, Cutlery, &c.

He would further say to those who have Bacon, Corn, Meal, Peas, &c., for this market, that he has ample store room, and will be pleased to receive and dispose of their produce on commission.

Liberal cash advances will be made on all consignments. E. PETERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 19th, '47.—[10-4m

Notice to Dealers in TURPENTINE & TAR.

WILMINGTON June 1, 1847.

THE undersigned, purchasers and dealers in Naval Stores in this place, with a view to adopt some general regulations which seem to them to be founded in justice, and more in accordance with the customs of other markets, have agreed to establish for their future government, the following

REGULATIONS.

That as no good reason is apparent to them for changing the size and weight of barrels of Turpentine, and it would perhaps be productive of inconvenience to the makers, it will be purchased as heretofore, the gross weight of the barrel to be 320 lbs., or 260 lbs. net; the turpentine to be delivered on the yard for inspection at the expense of the seller; and as there has been in many cases, an unjust inequality, in fixing upon the amount of Extra, and whereas the law prescribes what the order of turpentine shall be, when exposed for sale, without proscribing any remedy in case it is not in said order, we therefore agree that hereafter a deduction shall be made under the denomination of extra cooperage as follows; For scuttling, packing &c., one cent per barrel, for the first two hoops that may be lacking short of twelve as prescribed by law, one cent each, and for each hoop less than ten that may be short, two cents each, also what other labor may be necessary to put it in the order the law prescribes to be adjudged by the Inspectors, together with the usual dedutions for unmurchantable barrels exceeding the number taken to pack. Purchases made at the Rail Road Depot will be subject to a deduction of two cents per bbl. drayage, thereby placing the sellers per Rail Road on a footing with those by water. These regulations to apply to Tar, only so far as regards expense of rolling, draying and inspection. The custom adopted in reference to the condition of the barrels it is supposed must be free from all objection, as turpentine put up in perfect order will only be subject to a deduction of one cent per bbl. instead of the former rates of extra.

We also agree that in future we shall refuse to compromise for fraudulent mixture as heretofore, that we deem chips, straw, billets of wood, limbs, dirt, &c., as a fraudulent mixture, and that we shall abide by the strict letter of the law in all such cases. And whereas it appears that the Inspectors do not consider themselves authorized to make bills otherwise than as prescribed by law, that we will in all cases, purchase by the bbl, of 320 lbs. and allow the Inspector to make his bill as the law directs 280 lbs. but that there shall be deducted from the bill one eighth of the amount.

W. O. JEFFREYS,	A. H. VAN BOKELIN
JOHN McRAE,	H. NUTT
A. MARTIN,	B. FLANNER,
W. LATIMER,	W. J. LOVE, Jr.
JEWETT & CO.,	R. C. HALLETT,
BARRY & BRYANT,	B. HALLETT,
JNO. CHRISTIAN,	R. G. RANKIN,
HALL & ARMSTRONG,	C. D. ELLIS. 39-tf,

NEGROES WANTED.

AS I intend to make large shipments of Slaves to the South during the months of November and December, and also some contracts to fulfil, I am still in want of a large number of Slaves, from the age of 12 to 30 years, of both sexes, for which I will pay the highest cash market price. Persons having such description of Slave property for sale will find it to their advantage to bring them to Wilmington to me, at the Carolina Hotel, as I intend making a stay there during the winter.

Also wanted, Carpenters, Bricklayers Blacksmiths and Coopers, for which liberal prices will be given. ANSLEY DAVIS.
Sept. 10, 1847—[52-tf

JUST RECEIVED—20 barrels best eating Mercer Potatoes, and for sale by
D3] HOWARD & PEDEN.

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY Merchants.

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS are receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of Drugs, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Acet Plumbi., Hydr. Pill. Hydr. Bi-Chlor., Hydr. Chlor, Hydr. Chlor Mit., Pulv. Ipecac, Pulv. Jalap, Pulv. Rhei, Pulv. Opii, Pulv. Ip et Opii, Pulvis Antimonialis, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Opodeldoc, Essence Peppermint, Cinnamon, Lemon, &c., Paregoric, Laudanum, in ounce vials, Extract Co'oc Comp, Ext. Jalap, Ext. Rhei, Ext. Stramonium, Ext. Quassia, Confect. Opii, Confect. Senna, Sulph. Quinine, Act. and Sulph. Morphine, Strychnine, Valerianate of Zinc, Veratrine, Piperine, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Iron and Quinine, Salacine, Denarcotized Opium, Ward's Paste, Argenti. Cyanuretum, Digitalis, Digitalin, Cannabar, Indica, Polassii, Ferrocyanuretum, White Lead, Linseed and Train Oil, Spanish Brown, Venitian Red, Chrome Green and Yellow. Chrome Green in Oil, Whiting, Glass, Putty, Black Lead, Paint Brushes, &c. &c., which we offer very low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail, on Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors north of Messrs. Polley and Hart's.

November 10, 1847.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

THE subscriber has returned from the North with a well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, &c., which he offers to sell on the most accommodating terms, and at the lowest possible prices. His stock of Drugs, &c., cannot be surpassed. His stock of Purfumery is well worthy a call, consisting of fancy and plain Soaps, German and French Colognes, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Combs, Shaving Soaps, and a general variety of articles in the line.

PATENT MEDICINES.

His stock embraces all the leading Patent Medicines of the day. Wright's Indian Vegetable, Moffatt's, Peter's, Spencer's, Brandreth's, and Leidy's Pills, and a full supply of Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Swayne's Syrup, and Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. As almost every Patent Medicine is counterfeited, the public ought to be careful how they purchase. He therefore guarantees the sum of **$50,00** to any person who can prove his having a counterfeit Patent Medicine in his posession.

HE HAS FOR PAINTER'S USE,

Brushes of every size; also, Blenders, Grainers, Pencilling and Marking Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, and Camels Hair Pencils.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.

A constant supply of the far-famed Landreth's Garden Seeds will be kept during the season. Those who want a good vegetable garden had better plant Landreth's seeds. Country merchants supplied on liberal terms. Thankful for past patronage, I beg to assure the public that every exertion will be made to give full satisfaction at the Old Stand Drug Store, corner Front and Market street. WM. SHAW.
Nov 12, 1847

Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

THE subscriber has received a considerable part of his stock, which is larger and better selected than any which has ever been offered by himself, or perhaps by any establishment in this State, comprising, in part, a full stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemical preparations, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs; Perfumery and fancy artic'es; Surgical Instruments, (a large stock;) Brushes, Trusses, Patent Medicines, Tobacco, Havana Segars, Snuffs, &c. Being desirous of doing more of a wholesale business than heretofore, he has laid in his stock principally in original packages, and for cash, which will enable him to compete successfully with *any market.* He desires those in want of any of the above articles to give him a call.

A. C. EVANS.
November 12, 1847—[9-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD, Botanic Physician,

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water-streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ach, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHEARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, July 16, 1847.

Beware of Slight Colds.

AT this season we may expect sudden changes of the weather and every person should be provided with a bottle of Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry—it will cure any cough or cold in a few days. Remember the only agent in Wilmington, is WM. SHAW, Druggist, who has for sale Pease's Hoarhound Candy, French Jujube Paste, and refined Liquorice, fresh Congress Water—a supply received, which will be constantly kept up, a bale of fresh Hops, for sale low. Sweet Oil, Alcohol, English Mustard, Extract Lemon and Vanilla, for pies, custards, &c., Mace, Nutmegs, Ginger—powdered and root, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice and Pepper. A large supply of Vials, and Furniture Bottles of latest patterns.—Wide-mouth Jars, suitable for Pickles or Preserves, at the Old Stand Drug Store.

Nov. 19, 1847. WM. SHAW.

FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge for worms, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, Pearl Sago, Bermuda and American Arrow Root, Russian Isinglass, (for jellies,) Tapioca; fresh supplies for sale Nov 12.] by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla—Sands' Iodide of Sarsaparilla, a fresh supply. For sale by Nov 10] LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

TOUSEY'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT, or Master of Pain; a fresh supply just received and for sale by
Nov 12, LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

MYERS & BARNUM

HAVE received, and are now offering, at wholesale and retail, the largest and best assortment of HATS, CAPS, BONNETS,

Umbrellas & Walking Canes,

ever brought to this market. We continue at the old stand North side of Market Street, where may be found at all times good Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Moleskin, and Silk Hats, of the latest New York city style. Broadcloth, Silk Velvet, Oil Silk, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, and Glazed Lawn Caps, of the latest and most approved fashions. Youth's, Boy's, and Children's Caps, a large variety. Ladies Riding Caps. Gent's Smoking Caps. Infants' Caps of various qualities, patterns, and colors. Fine Silk, Ginghams and Cotton Umbrellas, and a good assortment of Walking Canes. We have also a large stock of

WOOL AND TARPAULIN HATS,

which we will sell by the case or dozen much lower than can be bought elsewhere.

Country Merchants supplied with goods in our line at New York jobbing prices.

Planters and others wishing cheap Hats or Caps for Negroes, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

N. B. Cash paid for Otter, Mink, Fox, Wild Cat, Raccoon, and Oppossum Skins.
November 19, 1847.

T. W. BROWN,

HAVING recently returned from the North, is now prepared to offer his friends and the public a very handsome assortment of goods in his line, and at very low prices.

Clocks and Watches Repaired as usual.
October 15, 1847.—[5-tf

MARBLE MONUMENTS And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 18, 1847 40-tf

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 '22-1y

NEW STORE.

South Side Market-Street, opposite the MARKET HOUSE.

THE subscribers are now opening their stock of DRY GOODS and FAMILY GROCERIES, which consists as follows:

Dry Goods.	Collins' and Simmons' Axes
Sattinets and Kerseys	Rim and stock Locks
Red and white Flannels	Cupboard and trunk do
Mouslin deLanes	Till and Chest do
Calicoes [Checks	Board Axes
Bed Tick and Apron	Drawing Knives
Kentucky Jeans	Coopers' Adzes
Bed and Negro Blankets	Do Crows and Vices
Vestings, Shawls	Dowelling Bitts
Alpaccas, Irish Linen	Shovel and Tongs
Silk and cotton hdkfs.	Knives and Forks
Bleached and bro. Shirting	Pocket Knives
Ginghams and Cambrics	Sad Irons, Hinges,
Hosiery, Comforts	Ball braces, Trace chains
Gurnsey shirts	Bellows, bed Cords
Blea. and brown Drill	Coffee Mills, Nails
Linen and cotton Diaper	Iron and Britania spoons
Groceries:	Scrubbing brushes
Fulton market Beef	Whitewash do
Mess and prime Pork	Shoe brushes & blacking
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel	Rat and mouse traps
Brown and Loaf Sugar	Match safes, Nests' weights
Crush'd and pulv'd do.	Brass Candlesticks
Java, Rio, and Laguira Coffee	Wire covers,
Gunpowder, Hyson and Imperial Tea	Hand Saws.
	Holloware.
Boxes and half boxes bro. Soap,	Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Skillets, Furnaces, Andirons
Tallow, Sperm and Adamantine Candles	A very superior Wafle Iron.
Sup. Butter and Cheese	
Lamp and Olive Oil	***Liquors.***
Dried Beef and Tongues	Cogniac Brandy
Pickles, Olives, Capers,	Port and Malaga Wine
Tomato and Walnut Catsup	Madeira & Malmsey do
	N. E. Rum and Brandy
Pepper Sauce, Sardines	Do Whiskey.
Sap Sago and Pine Apple Cheese	***Wood Ware.*** Cedar and painted Tubs
West India Preserves	Painted and varnished
Prunes, Figs. Raisins,	Keelers
Currants, Sultana Raisins, (without seed.)	Sugar boxes, Knife boxes Flour buckets
bbls and half bbls Flour	Painted and varnished
Pepper, Spice, Ginger,	buckets
Cinnamon, Starch, Indigo, Cloves. Mace, Nutmegs, Tamarinds	Brass & Iron bound do Coaco Dippers
Very superior Tobacco	Towel Rollers, Rolling Pins
Mrs. Miller's Scotch	Butter prints, boot-jacks
Homony Beans. [Snuff,	Muddlers and Potato mashers
Hardware.	Wood ladles and spoons.
Hatchets and Hammers	

And we have a great many articles that are too tedious to mention, but call and examine for yourselves.

PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
October 15, 1847—[5-y

Carriages Repaired and Painted.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for *Repairing and Painting* every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.

WM. WELLS.
Sept 17, 1847 1-3m

Carriage Manufactory.

THE subscriber having established himself near Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery in this town, for the purpose of carrying on the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

☞Particular attention paid to repairing riding vehicles of every description.

GEORGE BROWN.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct 29, 1847—[7-12m

CARRIAGES &c.

Market Street, about 300 yards above the

Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, CHARIOTEES, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, WAGONS, &c.

All orders in the above line will be thakfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He also has on hand and continues to manufacture,

Harness, of every description; Saddles,; Bridles; Trunks, &c.

ISAAC WELLS.
Nov. 12, 1847

Paint will make Old Houses look New.

W. & J. BLAKEY

CAN execute all kinds of House and Ship Painting, Gilding and Glazing, Wall Painting, and imitations of Wood and Marble, in a superior style to any one in the town of Wilmington. Their shop is on Front street, opposite the Chronicle Printing Office.

ALSO TO RENT—The store at present occupied by John J. Conoley.
Sept 17, 1847—[1 3m

NEW GROCERY STORE.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, at the store three doors North of the Custom House, a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES. Also a lot of HATS and SHOES, and a large assortment of *Tin Ware.*

L. MALLETT.
November 5, 1847—[8-tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of J. & E. Anderson was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th inst. All persons indebted to the firm will please call at the store of J. Anderson and settle their accounts.

JAMES ANDERSON,
EDWIN A. ANDERSON.

THE subscriber will continue the business at the old stand and will always keep on hand a large stok of Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Iron, &c, which will be sold at low prices and on the most accommodating terms. A supply of new goods expected in a few days.

JAMES ANDERSON.
July 28, 1847—[45-tf

LIME.

A CARGO of Thomaston Lime, consisting of 12.00 casks, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Contractors and Builders.
Nov 12, 1847—[9-tf

10 BALES Little River cotton yarn,
3 " " " " Osnaburgs.
A supply of the above articles will always be found on hand at
Nov 12, McKELLER & McRAE'S.

Lisbon for Sale!

THE subscriber being desirous of moving west, offers for sale that valuable and well known place, LISBON, situated in the fork of the Six Runs and Coharey rivers. It is one of the best stands for a country store, in the Eastern part of North Carolina. It can afford a trade of some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars worth of merchandise annually. Besides the store, there is on the premises a large and commodious one story dwelling house, kitchen, barn, stables, negro houses, warehouse, and all other necessary buildings. The situation, for health, is not surpassed by any place in the adjoining counties. Attached to the place is a farm, containing about 800 acres of land, well adapted to raising Corn. A large portion of it is as good low lands as there is in Sampson county. There is enough cleared and under cultivation to produce from 2000 to 2500 bushels of Corn every year.

ALSO—A valuable tract of Turpentine land, containing about 1400 acres, situated about three miles from the above place, lying between Coharey and South river. There are about 50,000 boxes already cut on this tract, and there are enough unboxed pines to cut as many more.

Those who wish a bargain are requested to call soon and examine the premises, as it is not often that an opportunity for the purchase of property of like value and location is offered.

G. S. BRONSON.
Lisbon, Sampson county, N. C., } 31-3m
December 10, 1847.

FOR RENT. *THE HANOVER HOUSE,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber offers for rent that well known Hotel, the HANOVER HOUSE. The Hanover House is located in the most business part of Wilmington, and is acknowledged to be one of the best, if not the very best, stand in Wilmington for a Hotel. It is situated on the East side of Front Street, immediately opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, and within half a square of the Bank of the State. The Hanover House is a new fire-proof brick building, about 4 or 5 years old, and will always command a large share of public patronage. The subscriber is desirous of getting a COMPETENT man to take charge of the House. Should such a person take the House, the terms will be made reasonable TO HIM. For particulars apply to the subscriber, by letter or otherwise, at the Journal Office, Wilmington, N. C. DAVID FULTON.
October 22, 1847.

The Charleston Courier, Fayetteville Carolinian and Observer, Raleigh Standard and Register, Petersburg Republican, Newbern Republican, and Norfolk Beacon, will publish the above three times and forward accounts to the Journal Office.

LATE NEWS,

CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING may be had at the

ROCK SPRING HOTEL,

now opened under the superintendance of ALFRED ALDERMAN.

Having had the house completely cleansed, *white-washed* and *painted*, and furnished with NEW BEDS, BEDDING, and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. **Come and see**

A. ALDERMAN.
October 22, 1847. 6-12m

BOARDING AND LODGING.

First door West of the Post-office,
MARKET-STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened that large and commodious brick building on Market street, next door to the Post-office, as a BOARDING HOUSE, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His terms will be moderate, and his table as good as the Market will afford. The subscriber, grateful for past favors, returns his thanks to those who patronized him at his former stand, and would respectfully solicit from them a continuance of their custom at his new establishment, on Market-street.

Nov. 12. [9-6m] PETER SMITH.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE and Lot on Chesnut Street, at present occupied by Samuel Berry, Esq. Possession given the 1st of October.

Apply to H. R. NIXON.
Sept 17, 1847—[1-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell a valuable plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about seven miles below Elizabethtown, containing between four hundred and fifty or five hundred acres. A large portion of it is as good lowlands as there is on the Cape Fear. There is a great quantity of Oak and Cypress Timber, convenient to the River. There is a two story dwelling house and an excellent well of water, on the premises, and also a first rate mill seat. Any person wishing to purchase a plantation would do well to call and examine for themselves, as I will sell a bargain and make payments easy. Enquire for CHAS. H. STEVENS,
Clinton, Sampson County, N. C.
Sept'r 10, 1847—[52-tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving south, offers for sale his plantation on which he resides, containing 360 Acres, lying in the fork of Neuse and Little Rivers, two miles from Waynesboro'. Those who wish a bargain, are requested to call soon and examine the premises, as it is not often that an opportunity for the purchase of property of like value and location is offered. F. H. HOOKS.
Waynesboro', Oct. 11th, 1847.—[5-tlstJ

For Sale.

THE FOUR STORY BRICK tenement, now occupied by Dr. Dickson, on the South side of Market street, together with the Office underneath, occupied by Thomas Miller, Esq.

ALSO, an unimproved Lot, in Quince's Alley.

Terms, 6 or 12 months credit, with approved securities. WM. D. COWAN.
June 25, 1847. 41-tf

STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE—at Strickland's Depot, on the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, for sale.

ALSO—210 acres Turpentine Land. Apply to Wm. A. GWYER.
[Oct. 29] Wilmington, N. C.

$200 Banter.

THE subscriber will run three or seven dogs on a Fox Trail, against Duplin and the adjoining county, for $200. This banter to be left open until the first day of February, 1848.

LEWIS S. HERRING.
Duplin county, Dec. 8, 1847. 13-tlf

LINSEED OIL—10 bbls. Linseed Oil for sale by
Dec 17. CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

DAILY EXPECTED PER BRIG BELLE—40 boxes, hlfs. and qrs. Raisins; 10 bbls. Soda Biscuit; 40 boxes Fire Crackers; 12 bbls. Champagne Cider; 10 bbls. "McKnight's" Ale; 10 hlf. bbls. Fulton Market Beef. For sale by
Dec. 17. CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having at the present (Dec.,) Term 1847, of the Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, of New Hanover Co., qualified as Administrator of Mrs. Cathrine Buxton, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to those having demands against the same, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. P. MURPHY, Administrator.
Dec. 17, 1847 14-tf

Spring and Summer Medicine.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR.

1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia;
2,500 cures of general debility, and want of nervous energy;
3,000 Female complaints and over;
7,000 cures of diseases of the blood, viz:
Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of consumption, Liver Complaint, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.—Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the New Jersey Legislature, late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story:

Rahway, January 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

THE EDITOR—John Jackson, Esq., Editor of the Rahway Republican, published the above certificate, and remarked in an editorial as follows:

The success of Dr. Townsend's preparation of Sarsaparilla appears to be of the most extraordinary character. We publish to-day two certificates in its behalf, one from Capt. McLean, of this town, and one from Rev. Mr. White, of Staten Island, a gentleman well known in Rahway.—Capt. McLean believes the medicine to have saved his life, and Mr. White seems to entertain an equally strong confidence in its efficacy. Intelligent men like these would no praise so strongly what they did not fully believe to deserve it.

SCROFULA CURED.—This certificate was handed in to Dr. Townsend's office this week, and conclusively prove that his Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—